

FRIENDS ASYLUM

1813 - 1913

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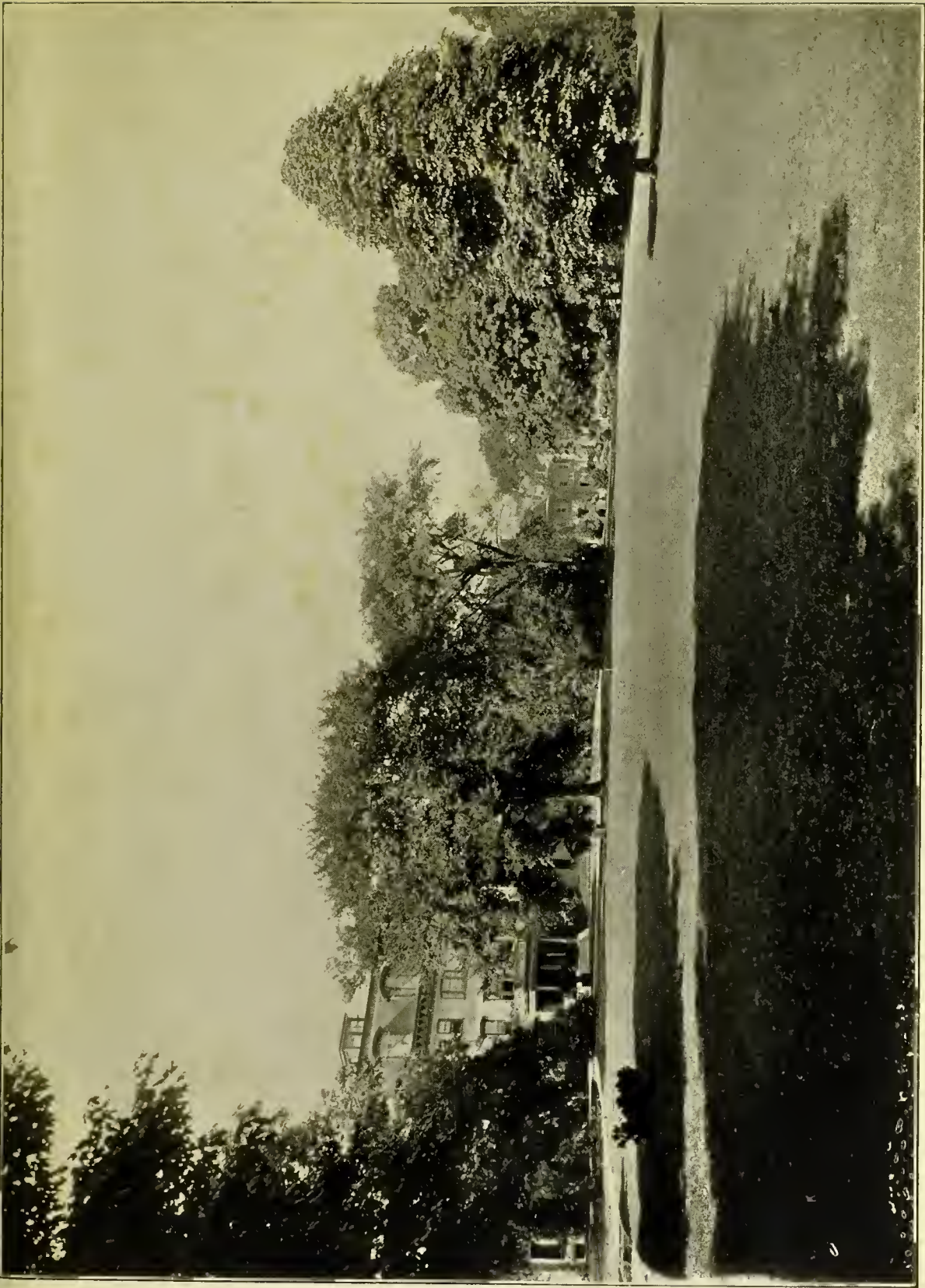
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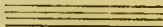
NORTH FRONT. LOOKING EAST



FRONT LAWN

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

1813—1913

A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT FROM ITS FOUN-
DATION, LIST OF MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
FROM THE BEGINNING, FACTS AND EVENTS
IN ITS HISTORY WITH APPENDIX 

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PART FIRST

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

IN marked contrast with the present sympathetic and benevolent attitude toward the insane was the treatment they received in ancient times, an account of which is a history of superstition and inhumanity. A brief review may be of interest and will give a keener appreciation of the progress that has been made. Before the dawn of Christianity we know of no provision for the afflicted under hospital care. The account of the good Samaritan seems to be the first recital of charitable ministration to suffering humanity. At the end of the fourth century, Fabiola, a benevolent Roman woman, founded an institution to receive the sick and poor. The first hospital for the insane was established at Jerusalem, A. D. 491. A gap then occurs, a long lapse down to the twelfth century, when, at Bagdad, a retreat called the "House of God" was opened for the insane. During the Middle Ages many insane persons, who were not permitted to be at large, were confined in monasteries. But, owing to the superstitious belief that their aberration was due to demoniacal possession, these sad sufferers were subject to much cruelty, under the persuasion that it was necessary to exorcise by harshness the evil spirits that had taken possession of them. The barbarities inflicted are too revolting to recount here, and we may well

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be thankful that the present age has so far outgrown them. The oldest hospital for the insane in England, as well as in all Europe, is the "Bethlem Hospital" in London. This institution was originally a monastery, but in 1547 Henry VIII converted it into an asylum for the insane. In the seventeenth century, private asylums came into existence, through a demand of the better classes for more comfort and privacy than was given in those supported by public charity. In America, as early as 1709, the Religious Society of Friends, at a monthly meeting held in Philadelphia, took steps toward the establishment of a hospital for the sick and insane. Subsequently, in 1751, this "concern" bore fruit in the founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a portion of which was set aside for the treatment of persons "distemper'd in mind and depriv'd of their rational Faculties," and later of Friends' Asylum, which, in 1813, became a place where "the insane might see that they were regarded as men and brethren." This philanthropic movement of Friends in 1709 antedates by nearly a century the great undertaking for the improved care of the insane by Tuke and Pinel, which marked the dawn of a better day for them in England and France. This was, however, but a small oasis in a wide desert of neglect and abuse. Long after the period when superstition held sway, owing to the false conceptions of the true nature of insanity, these sufferers were hunted into jails and almshouses as common malefactors and outcasts, where their abhorrent treatment stands as a blot

INFLUENCE OF ENLIGHTENED PHILANTHROPY

upon the civilization of the first half of the last century. But the horrors and the misery of those days, as told by Dorothea Dix and others, have happily passed forever.

But a hundred years ago, or more, there was awakened a deep feeling of sympathy for these fellow beings, and a determined effort was made to rescue them from the misery that surrounded them. From the time that the subject was clearly brought before the public the arrangement and economy of asylums for the insane have been the subject of attentive study and experiment, and under the influence of enlightened philanthropy they have been radically changed. In late years, within the walls of every such institution, properly conducted, are aggregated, not only the various resources of medical science and art, but everything calculated to lessen the distress of the patient and to restore him to soundness of mind.

Friends' Asylum for the Insane, the present corporate title of the Institution, which, in conformity with modern tendencies, the managers contemplate changing, was founded in the year 1813. At the time of its foundation there was no institution of its kind in this country which could serve as a model. Established as a hospital it has occupied for many years a unique position among kindred institutions. As its original purpose was to care for members of the Society of Friends, it has been conducted since its establishment under the charge and supervision of a Board of Managers, who, by

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the initial constitution and present charter, are members of that religious body. In the course of time, however, it became evident that a much wider field of usefulness was open to the institution. In 1834 all sectarian restrictions were removed and its doors were opened to any patient seeking its aid. As a result of this policy its patronage has become so general in late years that comparatively few of the patients are in membership with "Friends."

The institution is located in the suburbs of Philadelphia, near Frankford, in a healthy and retired region about ten miles from the central part of the city. Its station, Summerdale, is on the Frankford Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

The Asylum grounds, comprising about one hundred acres, are of rare beauty. The extent and variety of its shrubbery and shade trees, its walks and avenues, pavilions and greenhouses, woodlands and recreation courts, leave little which could add to its attractiveness. The buildings are commodious and appropriately appointed and furnished. Besides the rooms for patients in the wards, there are large rooms and suites of rooms with private bath, etc., in the central portion of the main building, as well as in several other buildings and cottages. A noticeable feature of the hospital is its cheerful, homelike air, in which the patients obtain the benefits of a well-ordered life. In reading the early reports of Friends' Asylum, one cannot fail to remark the Christian spirit that pervades these writings; the



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FRONT LAWN, TENNIS COURTS

VENERABLE HOSPITAL AND RETREAT

kindly feeling towards the patients and the earnest desire to do them good.

The reputation enjoyed by this venerable hospital and retreat for so many years cannot be attributed to fortuitous circumstances, but it is the natural outcome of an earnest devotion to duty on the part of its managers. With but one exception,* the oldest institution in the United States, for the exclusive care of the insane, it has been conducted with a liberal and enlightened policy, which has rejected no judicious means for the treatment of its afflicted ones. The active personal interest shown by the managers, and their intimate knowledge, not only of the affairs of the Asylum, but of the patients individually, has been in large measure the secret of its success.

While Friends' Asylum derives its remote inception from the spirit that animated the Friends of Philadelphia in the early movement of 1709, it took its immediate origin from proposals made to the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia in the spring of 1811, "to make provision for such of our members as may be deprived of the use of their reason." A committee appointed to take the subject under consideration reported "that, considering the peculiar circumstances of this afflicted class of **our members, as well as** the relief of their families and friends, they believed that the establishment proposed, under direction of such members of our

* Williamsburg, Va.

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Yearly Meeting as might be willing to contribute thereto, would be beneficial." The Yearly Meeting in 1812 having adopted this report, a number of Friends met in Philadelphia to deliberate on the most suitable means of carrying the same into effect. They agreed upon a plan and form of subscription, the distribution of which was committed to the following seven Friends:

Thomas Scattergood,	Emmor Kimber,
Jonathan Evans,	Thomas Wistar,
Ellis Yarnall,	Samuel P. Griffitts.
Isaac Bonsall.	

It appeared to these Friends very desirable that an institution should be established in a retired location, with the necessary medical assistance, and to be wholly under the care and notice of Friends for the relief and accommodation of persons thus afflicted, including members and professors of their belief. The committee felt that this undertaking would serve to alleviate the anxiety of the relatives, to tranquillize the minds of the afflicted in their lucid intervals, and it would, moreover, tend to facilitate their recovery.

It was, therefore, proposed:

1. That, if proper encouragement be given, a sufficient quantity of land be purchased near Philadelphia and a building erected thereon which may accommodate at least fifty persons.

2. That the institution be established and supported by legacies, donations and subscriptions, to be promoted amongst Friends.

3. That any monthly meeting belonging to

THE PLAN AND PROPOSALS

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, contributing two hundred dollars, and every individual subscribing ten dollars per annum, or fifty dollars at one time, being and continuing a member of this religious society, shall be considered members of the Association.

4. That all annual subscriptions under ten dollars, or sums contributed under fifty dollars, shall be considered as donations.

5. That the members shall meet annually in Philadelphia on the fourth-day preceding the third sixth-day of the week, in the third month; and to choose from amongst the subscribers, members of the Yearly Meeting, twenty persons as a committee to manage all the affairs of the institution. At these annual meetings, a report of last year's proceedings shall be produced by the committee. Every monthly meeting contributing as above shall have the right of appointing an agent, who may appear and act on their behalf at these meetings.

6. That every monthly meeting which has contributed two hundred dollars, and every individual who has contributed fifty dollars, whilst continuing a member of this religious society, may recommend one poor patient, at one time, on the lowest terms of admission.

It was believed by the Friends who drew up this plan that the establishment of an institution of this kind would meet with the general approbation of Friends, and they were accordingly invited to contribute their aid, as it embraced all classes of the Society, and was meant to afford relief in one of the

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most distressing maladies to which human nature is subject.

A form of subscription was circulated amongst Friends and Jonathan Evans, of Philadelphia, was authorized to receive the contributions until a treasurer was appointed.

To Thomas Scattergood, a minister in the Society of Friends, it is generally believed that we are indebted for the inception of the institution. From 1794 to 1800 he had been drawn to an extended religious visit among Friends in Great Britain, and while thus engaged he visited "The Retreat," near York, and became deeply interested in the humane work for the insane which was being done there. On his return to this country he awakened a tender, sympathetic feeling for the welfare of this afflicted class and his efforts were largely responsible for the establishment of the Asylum. He was not a member of any of the committees of organization or of the first Board of Managers, owing to his death, which occurred early in the Fourth Month of 1814. His name, however, heads the list of Friends to whom the plan of the Asylum and the form of subscription agreed upon were submitted. His son, Joseph Scattergood, was one of the original Board of Managers.

Pursuant to the foregoing plan and proposals, a general meeting of the subscribers was held in Philadelphia Fourth Month 14, 1813. A wide acceptance of the project being manifested by Friends and a large number of subscriptions being obtained from

MANAGERS ORGANIZE

individual members, they felt encouraged to proceed in order with the undertaking.

At an adjourned meeting of the Contributors, which was held in Philadelphia Sixth Month 4th, a committee of ten Friends was selected to prepare a constitution, which in turn was adopted. At the same meeting a committee of twelve Friends was appointed to seek a location for the proposed Asylum, as well as to devise a mode of appointing the officers of the institution. At a meeting held in Ninth Month of the same year, the Committee on Site recommended as a desirable location for the Asylum a piece of land, near Frankford, containing about fifty-two acres, which was accordingly purchased for \$6,764, and the premises were conveyed to twelve Friends in trust. Six acres contiguous being thought advantageous, they were also added to the tract. At the same meeting twenty Friends were chosen to propose the names of Friends to serve as managers, treasurer and clerk. A committee consisting of ten Friends was appointed to prepare a plan and estimate the expense of erecting an appropriate building for the Asylum. At an adjourned meeting, Tenth Month 2d, a Board of Managers was appointed in conformity with the suggestion of the committee. The Building Committee also submitted their report, which was adopted, and six members were chosen in conjunction with the managers to carry the same into effect.

Following their appointment, the managers met on Eleventh Month 10th and organized themselves into a board with the requisite officers. Nine mem-

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bers of the board were selected to constitute, together with the Committee of the Contributors, a Building Committee, to whose joint care was entrusted the prosecution of that concern. This committee began at once the performance of their task, and held stated meetings twice in every month.

The sense of responsibility that they felt in assuming this duty and their spirit of consecration are plainly seen in the following extract from their first report to the Association: "We would observe that in the prosecution of this important work if some difficulties should be presented, we hope they may not be permitted to discourage our efforts to overcome them, but recollecting that the design had its origin in religious motives, may we proceed in its accomplishment, humbly believing that a Gracious Providence, whose tender mercies are over all his works will not suffer this beneficent purpose to fail."

The Contributors' Association was greatly influenced by the experience of English Friends in a similar undertaking, at the York Retreat, which had been established in 1792. A descriptive account of the Retreat, by Samuel Tuke, a son of William Tuke, the founder, was circulated among Friends in Philadelphia and the adjoining districts of the Yearly Meeting and served to stimulate the interest of Friends in collecting funds and in pushing forward the work to completion.

In 1816 the Building Committee reported that the work of erecting the building was nearly accomplished. In the meantime the officers were appointed,

END BUILDINGS OR LODGES

the grounds were being put in shape, and on Fifth Month 15, 1817, the house was opened for patients. Before the end of the month two patients, one of each sex, had been admitted. The subsequent record showed that the woman patient was discharged improved and that the man patient was cured. It is obvious, then, that the institution began with an excellent percentage of commendable medical work. The record goes on to state that during the first year nineteen patients were received. At the end of the year four had been discharged cured and one improved. Of the remaining, all had improved in mental condition, excepting three, who were reported as stationary. No deaths occurred in this period.

As at first designed, the Asylum was three hundred and twenty-two feet in length. It was and still is a **fine, large stone building**, cement surfaced, with two ward wings. It faces the northeast and overlooks an expanse of lawn two hundred yards deep extending to the public highway. The center building measured sixty feet square and was three stories high, above the basement. The two wings, standing back about eighteen feet from the front, were each one hundred feet long by twenty-four feet deep, and three stories high, exclusive of the basement. The men patients occupy the east wing and the women patients the west wing. In 1827, from each of these end buildings a wing was built for the care of disturbed patients. These wings extended southward at right angles with the front, and were twenty-six

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feet and a half in length, by twenty-two feet and a half in depth, and corresponded in height with the front wings. The first story of the center building was divided into four large rooms, by halls running at right angles to each other. The one which traverses the building from front to rear contains the staircase, while the other opens into each wing. The second story of the center building was divided into two large and four smaller rooms for the accommodation of the family. There were four large and three smaller rooms in the third story, one of which was used as the drug-room; and four lodging rooms, with two windows to each, in the attic. In the arrangement of the building, economy and convenience were studied with equal success, each wing contained twenty rooms for patients, with a corridor or hall ten feet wide, extending the whole length in front of them. At the extreme end of the hall was the staircase. The end buildings, or lodges, as they were called, though united to the wings by the front wall, had their other wall entirely distinct; and in the lower story were separated from the wings by a passage five feet wide, leading to the airing yards. Immediately over this passage was the staircase leading from the second to the third story of the lodges. The rooms, both in the body of the western lodge and its extension, were on the west side, with a hall six feet wide running in the rear of them on the east side; those in the eastern lodge were on the east side; these halls were lighted by a window at each end, the wall on the side next to the wings being unbroken and of extraordinary



SOUTH FRONT OF MAIN BUILDING

ROOMS ON ONE SIDE OF CORRIDOR

thickness. This separation of the two lodges from the rest of the building was for the purpose of preventing the transmission of sound, so that the convalescent and quiet patients who were located in the wings might not be injured or annoyed by the disturbed ones who were confined to the lodges.

The whole building was surmounted by a double pitched slate roof and it was as nearly fireproof as the safeguards of that day could make it. In all parts of the Asylum accessible to the patients, the window sash was of cast iron, and stationary. The lower one in each window was glazed, and outside of the upper was a glazed wooden sash so hung as to be raised or lowered at pleasure. This arrangement, while insuring security, did not give the appearance of a place of confinement. The rooms in the center building were warmed by means of stoves and grates. The wings and lodges had heated air, conducted from furnaces in the basement.

Under the roof in each wing was a large reservoir for water, supplied by means of a forcing-pump, from a never-failing spring not far distant from the house.

All the advantages to be derived from the free admission of light and air were obtained by having the patients' rooms in the wards placed on only one side of the corridor—a plan which has been much commended. It avoided, likewise, the mutual annoyance that comes to patients occupying opposite bedrooms.

In the rear of the wings and lodges were airing courts, each surrounded by walls ten feet in height,

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enclosing about half an acre of ground, for the use of such patients of each sex as were not well enough to walk unattended in the gardens and pleasure grounds. The yards were made pleasant by trees and summer houses. Between these courts was a large flower garden, and immediately beyond them a vegetable garden; the two contained about two acres of ground.

In 1871 **extensive changes and improvements** were made in the Asylum building. Subscriptions to the amount of twenty thousand dollars were donated for this purpose. The principal alterations embraced the construction of a mansard roof on the whole expanse of the main building, whereby the capacity of the house was increased; the erection of a two-story extension to the center building; and new and improved accommodations for excitable patients. To facilitate this work it became necessary, temporarily, to suspend the admission of new patients for a few months. A more detailed description of these improvements may be of interest. In the rear of each of the old lodge sections, and separated from it by a passage fifteen feet wide opening on to an airing court, a wing one story high was built, twenty-four by fifty feet in size, divided into five bedrooms, each ten by twelve feet, and a hall ten feet wide, extending the entire length of the wing. These wings, which furnished accommodations for five patients of each sex, were provided with dining and bath rooms, toilet, etc. The outside walls of these wings were of stone, rough cast, to conform with other portions of the whole structure.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

The extension at the rear of the center building and connected with it by a corridor twenty-eight feet long and corresponding in height and width with the two principal stories of the main building is twenty-five by forty feet, and two stories high above the basement. The first story was used as an exercising hall and the second as a lecture room. The ceilings of these rooms were fourteen feet nine inches and fourteen feet, respectively. Each room was lighted by eight large windows and was well heated and ventilated. The corridor was lighted by a large triple window on each of its sides, reaching the height of both stories. The walls of this extension were of brick, rough cast outside. The alterations made in the original construction consisted in part of a new French roof, furnishing in the center eight bedrooms for the accommodation of employees, and in the rest of the building two dining rooms and apartments for twelve additional patients on each side of the house. In the first and second stories of the wings four new dining rooms were provided. For each of these, two patients' rooms next the center building were appropriated and the partition removed. The front wall next to the corridor was left intact, but the outer wall of the building was set back a few feet, making a room eighteen by twenty feet. These rooms were furnished with sinks, hot and cold water, china closets, and dumb-waiters leading to the basement. Under the dining room on one side was the housekeeper's room adjoining the storeroom and on the other the scullery, adjoining the kitchen in the basement. In an octangular

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space, surrounded by the eight bedrooms in the fourth story was a reservoir from which water was distributed to all parts of the house. To this reservoir of ten thousand gallons capacity was connected also a pipe which descended to the lower floor of each of the main wings, with hose attachments in each story to be used in case of fire. The principal entrance to the Asylum building was improved by an enlarged doorway and side lights, occupying the whole width of the hall. Inside of this a vestibule ten feet square was formed by an inner door of the same size with glazed panels and side lights.

The old stairs to the second and third stories were replaced by others of new and improved construction, which by a single "run" surmounted the whole height between the floors in each story. In the succeeding year all the window frames in the front of the wings on both sides were improved in design, reaching down to within two feet six inches of the floor of the hall.

In 1879 the basement of the rear center was fitted up for a **kitchen**. This room, twenty-two by thirty-eight feet, and lighted by eight large windows, was supplied with a new range twelve feet long, a charcoal boiler and five steam kettles; and three imperial urns for tea and coffee. The old kitchen was converted into a storeroom and a large refrigerator built in the hall near the kitchen. A bakery was also built adjacent to and in the rear of the basement of the women's wing. In 1876 a four-story tower-shaped building, fireproof, was erected in the

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

angle formed by the extensions from the main building, for both departments, to provide bath and toilet rooms for each floor and an enclosed fireproof stairway, for exit facilities, at either end of the building. Each tower carried a tank for water storage to the capacity of several thousand gallons. To satisfy a growing demand for additional accommodations for men patients, in 1905 an extension was made to the men's wards. A cross section was connected with the one-story fourth ward, and the whole structure was carried up to the height of two stories. Tile-finished bath and toilet rooms, a substantial stairway built in the manner of an enclosed fire-escape, and a commodious storeroom attic were some of the features of the building. The section at the end was divided into two halls with rooms opening off of them, which made it possible to isolate certain patients for the comfort of themselves and others in this location. A cozy reading room was provided in each of the main halls and a sun-parlor at the east end on both floors.

The continued expansion of the Asylum made it necessary in 1906 to thoroughly remodel the **culinary department**. To accomplish this, extensive alterations were required. An open piazza, eighteen feet wide with an ornate balustrade, was built around the rear center building from the officers' dining room on the west to the slate stair entrance of the men's wards on the east. At the south main door the piazza was surmounted by a double column portico or porch, flanked by wide chimneys at each side of the building. The main kitchen in the base-

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ment of the center building was extended under the piazza. At the extreme left a new ice and refrigeration plant of ten ton capacity was installed. Leading from the engine-room, where the ice is congealed, are five spacious refrigerators divided into compartments. A new bakery, a diet kitchen, storeroom, scullery and housekeeper's office were added. The walls throughout were finished in white glazed bricks with glass partitions.

The institution since its foundation has been **governed** by a **Board of Managers**, chosen at the annual meeting of the corporation. The officers of the corporation are president, secretary and treasurer, who are also managers; a member acting as clerk conducts the business at board meetings. There are three standing committees of the board, to wit: The Executive, Farm and Grounds, and Finance. All the managers, except the treasurer and clerk, form a Visiting Committee, three of whom, in rotation, visit the Asylum once every week for a month. By this plan each member of the committee comes on duty twice in the year. The committee usually meet on Seventh-day afternoons, coming out in time for dinner. They make a complete tour of the house and inspect such portions of the outbuildings and premises as they may find time and occasion to do. In this manner the committee come into contact with the patients, with whom they confer individually, and they offer such suggestions as may appear conducive to their welfare and comfort. The officers of the Asylum have varied somewhat in the several periods

ON THE EAST SIDE

of its administration. Generally they have consisted of superintendent, matron and assistant physicians; in late years the position of steward has been created. In former years, when the superintendent was not a medical man, a resident physician and non-resident attending physician were added to the staff. The full list of managers and officers from the beginning, together with date and term of service, may be found in the classified register attached.

The buildings on the **eastern side** of the grounds were built in successive periods. The residences of the superintendent and steward, named respectively **Lawnside** and **Greystone**, are located near the east entrance. They are substantial stone dwellings, the former built in 1859 and the latter in 1910. On the extreme eastern border, set back from the pike, is a double stone dwelling house, occupied by the farmer and engineer and their families. In the southeastern section another double house, the Hoffman house, provides homes for two married employees. On the carriage drive at the angle is a brick and frame dwelling known as **Twin Cottage**, used as a detached cottage for women patients. Beyond this to the south is located a considerable group of outbuildings, the gradual growth and development of years. They comprise the carpenter shop, a large utility building for painter, upholsterer, etc., dormitories for male employees, farm and dairy stables, poultry houses, coach house and garage. West of the institution originally were built the **boiler house** and **laundry**. These important utilities

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were enlarged and added to from time to time to meet the growing demands. In 1900 the ground was cleared of the old structures, which had become antiquated, and on the same site a **Light, Heat, Power and Laundry Plant** was installed in a large new building at a cost of \$55,067. It was built of red brick with light trimmings, in simple design. It is one hundred feet long and forty-six feet wide with three stories and basement. In the latter are located the boiler rooms, electric light and pump rooms and the plumbing shop. The whole of the second floor is devoted to the new laundry, with machinery of the latest pattern. The two upper stories are divided into cheerful dormitories for the domestic service, with toilet and bath appointments. The work of heating and lighting, which comprised the complete reconstruction of the old system and the installment of new boilers, was done by an expert electric engineer, who made the plans in accordance with modern scientific methods. The boilers, dynamos and engines are capable of furnishing ample heat and electric light for all of the buildings and furnishing power for various purposes. A large boiler and dynamo have since been added to the plant to meet the needs of the Asylum's growth.

In 1885 the managers were impressed with the desirability of having, as an adjunct to the Asylum and administered in connection with it, a separate house not immediately contiguous, for the accommodation of a limited number of cases of nervous prostration or of temporary disrepairment. They

BOARD OF MANAGERS

wished to provide the curative influences of comparative isolation and rest, and as well a place where the convalescent at the Asylum could go for a short sojourn before resuming their place in the home circle. Accordingly, a retreat, "**Gurney Cottage**," was opened at Atlantic City. The reports of this period speak highly of the experiment and of its great utility in the medical work. Gurney Cottage was conducted in this manner with satisfaction for four years. The work had to be suspended, however, owing to the sale of the property, which had only been leased. Some years later an opportunity favored the continuation of the convalescent cottage idea, and a large house, "**Oxford Manor**," opposite the Asylum grounds on the turnpike, was rented and opened. This was continued for a number of years with equal success, until it had to be abandoned in consequence of the building of the northeast boulevard, into whose track it fell. The managers were by this time fully committed to the cottage system of detached buildings, as shown by these and other provisions to be described.

In 1813, before the first Board of Managers was selected, the contributors appointed a committee of twelve Friends to select a location for the Asylum. They were authorized to purchase a piece of land, as already stated, near Frankford. Shortly after the purchase the same year, the Board of Managers having organized, a Committee on **Farm and Grounds** was appointed. This committee, in what may be termed bucolic succession, has come down to the

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present day, its members continuing to discharge their important function. The contributors recognized the advantages of having the institution placed in a healthy location in the country. They saw, with equal sagacity, the desirability of having attached to it a tract of land. Hence, they procured a farm that served not only to supply fresh vegetables, fruit and dairy products, but also one that afforded as well ample grounds for the recreation and exercise of the patients. The first tract contained about fifty-two acres, but from time to time, as opportunity offered, small adjacent plots of ground were secured, until at the present time the Asylum owns in its home estate nearly double the original acreage. Of these premises, twenty-five acres are given over to lawns and pleasure grounds for the patients, twenty-two to woodland, three to buildings, thirty-two to meadows and fourteen to kitchen garden and orchards and four to farm buildings and yards.

In 1901 a farm of one hundred and four acres, on the Pine road near Fox Chase, was purchased. The Asylum, as owner and tenant, now controls about three hundred and forty acres. This considerable acreage is necessary not only for the supply of fresh fruit and vegetables and recreation purposes, but also to furnish pasture land and fodder for the large dairy maintained by the Asylum. At no time probably in the history of the institution has this department been conducted with more diligence and enterprise than in the past ten or fifteen years. Most of the staple vegetables, such as potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, peas, beans, asparagus and

STANLEY FARM AND DAIRY

celery, have been raised in quantities sufficiently large to nearly meet the requirements of home consumption. While from the surplus products in some seasons, several thousand quarts of fruit and vegetables have been put up in sealed cans. The poultry yards are likewise maintained with energy, because fresh eggs and common fowl, including chickens, ducks and squabs, enter largely into the diet of a hospital. The dairy farm has developed by degrees and possesses a herd of registered cattle numbering about one hundred and thirty head. The total production of a single year contains some rather large items. A recent report reads: two hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-six quarts of milk, eleven thousand eight hundred and four pounds of butter, nine thousand and twenty quarts of buttermilk and one thousand four hundred and fifty-four quarts of ice cream.

The Fox Chase property, called **Stanley Farm**, retains its name from the original owner, who was a manager of the Asylum from 1829 to 1835, and also an ancestor of some of the members of the present Board of Managers. The improvements, in addition to a stone farmhouse, a double-deck stone barn and outbuildings, consist of a good-sized stone mansion containing twelve rooms and bath. The house, which had been lying idle a number of years, was rehabilitated and made entirely comfortable for the reception of twelve patients and the housekeeper, nurses and domestics. Steam heating and electric light were introduced and connection made by telephone with the Asylum, five miles distant.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

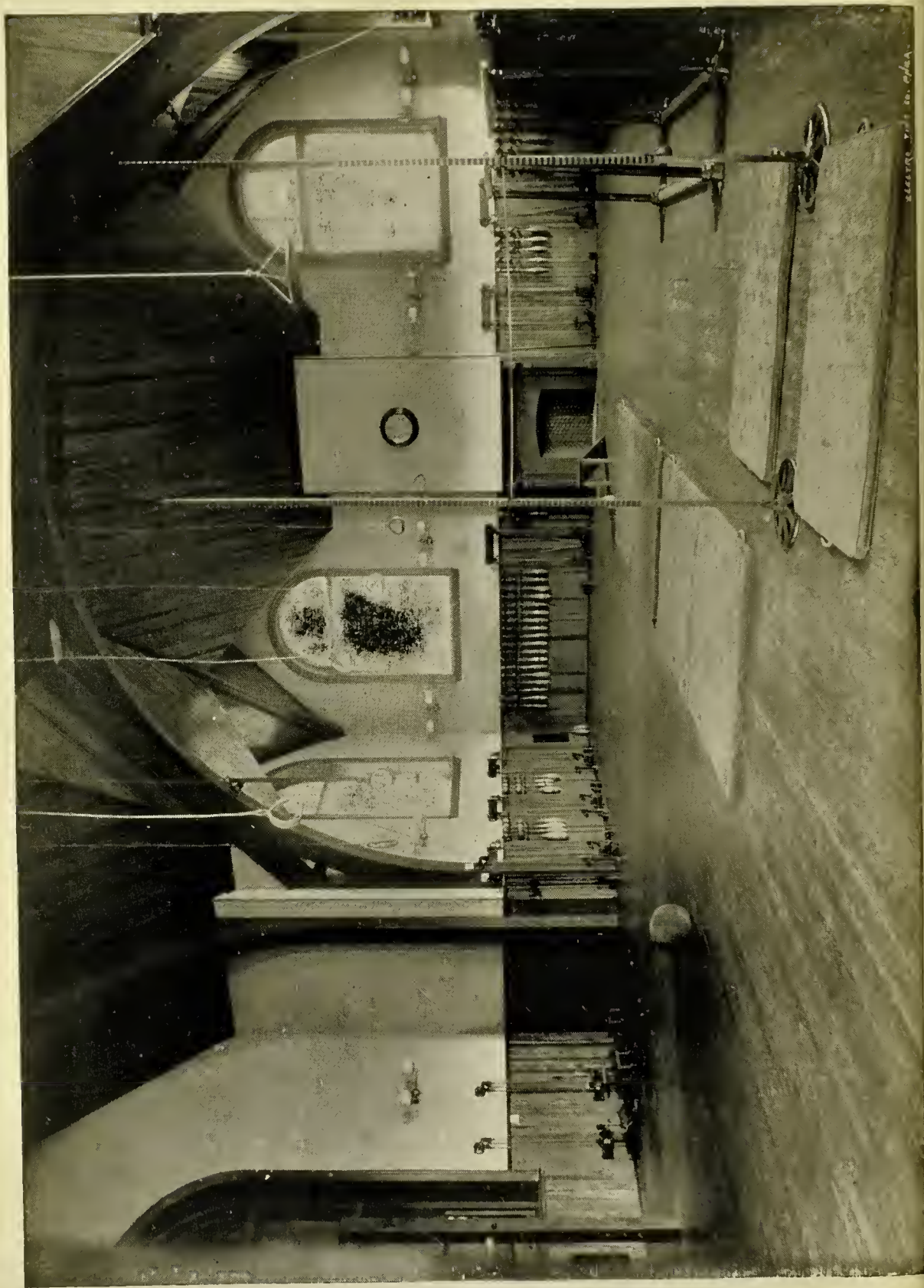
It was opened and occupied in the spring of 1903. The design is to give the patients a change of scene in a beautiful country seat, following a plan somewhat similar to the project of twenty years before, when patients for a change, were taken to the "Gurney Cottage" at Atlantic City.

Occupation and non-restraint are twin sisters in the upward movement in the care of the insane. The institution from the outset has been a constant advocate of the system of non-restraint. It has used coercion, "only as a protecting and salutary agency." The annual report of 1853 says: "Thirty-six years ago this 'revolution' may be said to have commenced in this country, and the Asylum was the first erected, on this side of the Atlantic, in which a chain was never used for the confinement of a patient." The same spirit that led the founders to regard the insane "as men and brethren," also wrote into the rules this injunction: "Come what may, the law of kindness must at all times prevail."

No feature in the treatment of the insane is more highly valued than **occupation**, systematically applied and judiciously carried out. Work is a law of our nature which demands expression in the insane no less than with the sane. To understand this one has only to reflect upon the depressing effect of inaction, then turn to the satisfaction and strength that result from the agreeable use of one's mental and physical powers. It may be seen that from the beginning Friends' Asylum made intelligent and continuous effort to give the patients the benefit that comes from



GYMNASIUM BUILDING



Page 101 in 101A

OCCUPATION AND RECREATION

employment and rational diversion. The managers corresponded with friends in England upon this important subject, to which they gave much time and attention. The men patients who were accustomed to farm life were employed in the grounds, gardens and stables, while the women were engaged in sewing, knitting and household work. A park for deer was enclosed in a part of the woods in the south lands, and lambs, poultry, English rabbits and pigeons were introduced into their pleasure grounds. In former years a hand-propelled car running on a circular track laid out on the front lawn was very popular, as were also mechanical swings. At a later date the bicycle had its vogue. Carriage riding through the delightful drives of the beautiful suburbs by which the Asylum is surrounded has long been a favorite form of recreation. Since the introduction of the automobile, however, it has been almost wholly replaced by this pleasanter form of locomotion. As early as 1838 **a library and reading pavilion** was put up on the rear lawn. It also contained cabinets of stuffed birds and animals. A paper called *The Pearl* was published at one time by the patients and a school for each sex was maintained, conducted by trained teachers, specially fitted for this work. The patients also formed a restorative association, to aid each other in getting well. In 1889 **a large gymnasium building**, the first of its kind in this country, was erected on the west front lawn, dedicated exclusively to the occupation and diversion of the patients. This capacious building, the gift of philanthropic friends, contains a gymnasium (which

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

occupies the entire upper floor) and a well-appointed amusement room in the basement. The first floor is divided into cheerful rooms for the manual arts in adapted forms. The gymnasium can be readily converted into an auditorium. Trained teachers conduct the art and physical culture classes. The available outdoor recreations comprise walks, carriage and automobile rides, croquet, lawn tennis, golf, football, baseball, etc., while the indoor occupations are reading, writing, sewing and parlor games and like diversions. In the winter months lectures, readings, stereopticon and moving pictures are given on alternate evenings throughout the season. The weekly tea party which, for many years, has been held every Fifth-day in the officers' dining room, partakes in a larger degree than might be supposed of those social qualities called "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," by which similar functions in society are described. On the afternoons not suitable for outdoor exercise, the men patients are divided into two groups and spend the time in separate recreation rooms provided for the purpose. On the other side of the house the officers and nurses assist the women patients in two sewing or needle circles, which meet on two afternoons of the week. In one a variety of needle and raffia work is done, while the other is a sewing bee whose aim, like that of the "King's Daughters," is to do plain work for the house and sometimes to supply the needs of the poor. The teacher in art meets a class of patients in the studio on three afternoons of the week for a session of two hours, devoted to practical drawing and painting;



ART AND CRAFT ROOMS

THE GREENHOUSES

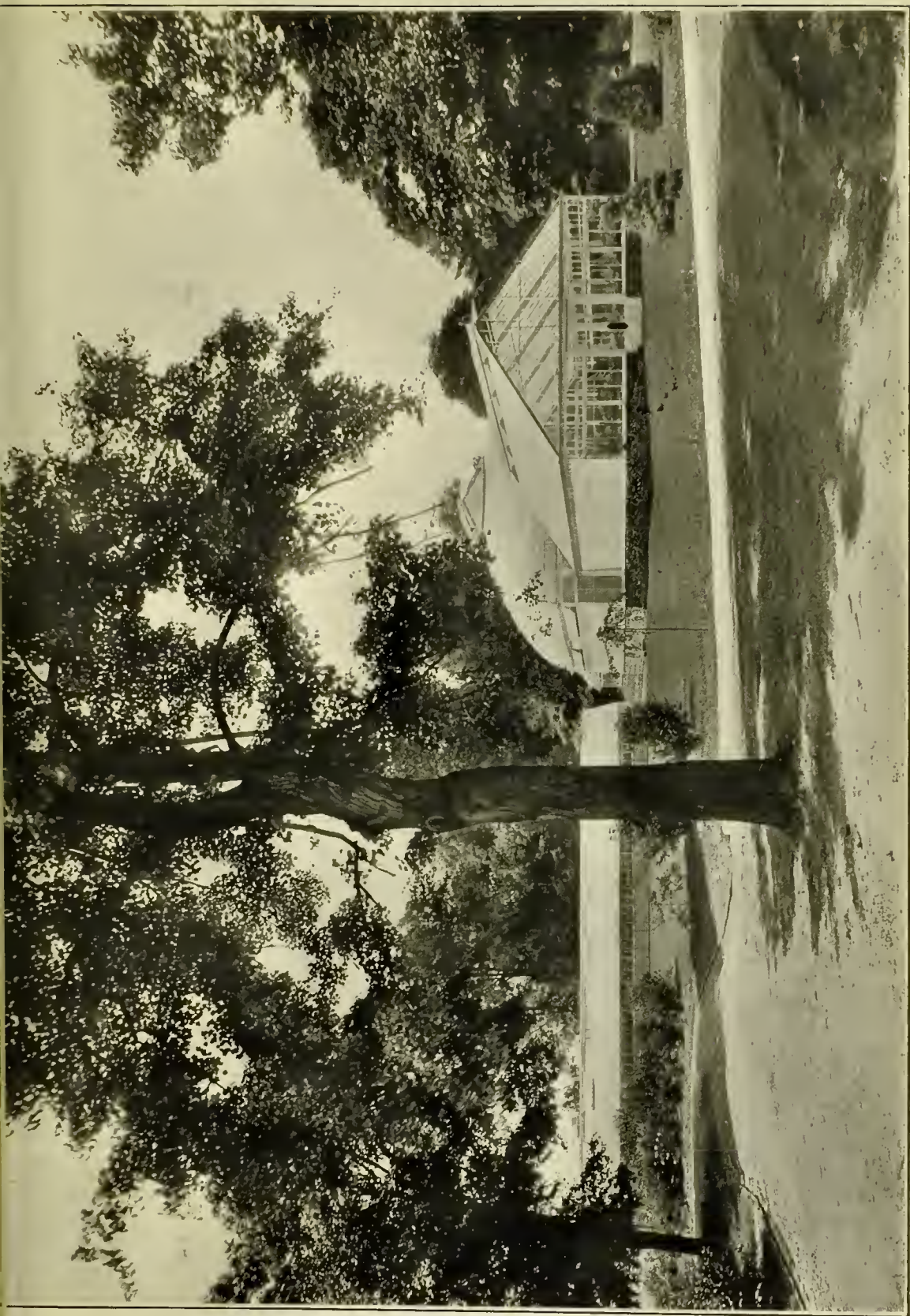
four times a week she conducts a re-educational class of less capable patients in simple marches, drills and manœuvres in less regular and orderly manner than that attempted in the higher classes.

The managers have long favored the employment of women as nurses, ward maids, etc., in certain parts of the men's wards. The adoption of the plan has resulted in gratifying success and they have lately carried this idea still further by the appointment of a ward matron. She assumes the many-sided function of housekeeper, nurse, companion, entertainer, friend and protector of the patient in his domicile, the ward.

In 1879 a "kind friend" donated to the institution the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting a **greenhouse**. From this small nucleus it may be said that a desire for flowers and plants took its origin and has grown and developed with the years. With this sum a house twenty-four by seventy-four feet was erected near the boiler house and to it, from time to time, additions were made. In 1905 the old structures, having fallen into decay, were torn down and on the rear east lawn on a line with the central fountain a **large conservatory plant** was erected at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. The main house is of steel frame construction and consists of a domed central building fifty feet in width by forty feet in depth by twenty-four feet in height, with two wings, each forty-two feet front and thirty feet in depth. The central building is occupied by the large palms and other tropical

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

plants. In place of the conventional fountain a rockery was devised, on one side of which irregular stones break the waterfall before it gains the quiet pool which is supplied with gold fish. The whole place, embowered in luxuriant foliage interspersed with walks and seats, makes a sort of fairy land for the patients. The north wing is used for blooming and foliage plants, ferns and small palms, and the south wing for crotons and other potted plants. To the east of the main conservatory, and masked by it from the south lawn, are a propagating house, a carnation house and a house for winter-blooming roses. There is also a smaller house for violets and the storage of hardy plants and a building twelve feet by thirty-seven feet used as a workroom and storeroom. The patients have access to the greenhouses, where they enjoy the many varieties of plants and flowers. The profusion with which their living quarters are also furnished is attested by the gardener's supply book, which shows that in a single season fifteen to twenty thousand cut roses are distributed and a proportionate number of carnations and other blooms. The greenhouses are conducted with comparatively little outlay. Contributing as they do to the curative means at hand, this expense may properly find place in the footings of the drug lists or in the totals that make up the remedial appliances. To the south of the conservatory is an old-fashioned garden, with brilliant flower beds and box-lined walks. In this fragrant enclosure the patients may wander at will and with equal freedom pluck the flowers.



GREENHOUSES



A CORNER IN THE CONSERVATORY

JOHN C. HALL MEMORIAL

In 1892, when it became necessary to increase the capacity of the Asylum, the managers discussed several projects. In the end they decided to put up a **detached cottage** for disturbed patients rather than add more stories to the fourth ward. Through the liberality of friends of the institution a considerable fund was raised and the work was begun. This extension, situated about two hundred yards southwest of the main building and two hundred feet south of the boiler house, consisted of two buildings connected by a covered corridor. The larger of the two buildings contains, on the first floor, seven bedrooms, a day room, a dining room and pantry; a similar arrangement is carried out on the second floor. The bath-rooms and toilet rooms are in a separate wing, connected by an entry, in accordance with modern requirements. The smaller building is one story in height and was designed for the more disturbed patients. It has nine bedrooms, a day room and pantry, with detached bath and toilet rooms. The buildings are connected with the boiler house and with the main house by tunnels so that food may be supplied from the central kitchen and heat from central plant. In the basement are large heating coils and a ventilating fan. These two buildings were designated, in memory of the late superintendent, Dr. Hall, "**The John C. Hall Memorial.**" They were just completed at the time of his death.

When in 1909 it was expedient to further increase the accommodations for patients, it seemed best to extend the provisions of the last described group

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

by adding another ward building in proximity to it. The main structure is rectangular, one hundred and eighty feet long and thirty-six feet in width, with two stories and a basement. It stands to the south of the former wards, about fifty-two yards distant, with the refectory midway between them, connected to each by a substantial enclosed corridor. The exterior is of red brick in Flemish design, to correspond with the first group. The east face is flanked by two airy porches, shut in from the weather, and the south stretch of wall is relieved at the center by deep bays extending the full height of the building. On the west front, smaller sun porches, similarly enclosed, and a three-bed dormitory on each floor balance the projecting wing at the opposite end. The patients' bedrooms facing the south are twelve in number in each story, and are divided into two sections by a large sitting room in the middle of the hall. At an equal distance from either end, in a detached wing connected by a short passageway, are located the lavatories in tile and porcelain, and well fitted and equipped. There are two separate bath-rooms in each ward and also a private toilet and bath-room connected with a suite of rooms on the first floor. As the lower hall is designed for the reception of acute cases, one of the bath-rooms above described is installed with the appliances of a continuous bath. The naming of the building will be made clear by the following quotation from the clerk's report of 1910:

"The Board, in loving recollection of our dear friend, Samuel Morris, so long a manager of the

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Asylum, and from its incorporation until his resignation the president of the corporation, decided to name this building the **Samuel Morris Memorial**, and has erected a suitable tablet upon its walls. Those whose privilege it was to know Samuel Morris need no outward memorial of him, but it is well to preserve in this way for those who come after us, the name of one so actively interested in our work, one who while on earth went about doing his Master's business. Truly 'the memory of the just is blessed;' and 'the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.'” This new building, with the congregate dining room annex and with the John C. Hall Memorial, form a large group for the care of an important class of patients.

The Associate dining room is a one-story building, the main feature of which is a large, dome-shaped room, subdivided into a series of alcoves, separated by suitable partitions. Adjoining are a serving room and a nurses' dining room. The space allotted to the latter is carried into a second story for sleeping quarters for nurses. This section of the Asylum is fireproof throughout. It provides thirty additional beds to the institution; which brings its capacity, including that of the cottages and Oxford Manor, to about two hundred and ten patients.

When Nurses' Training Schools were introduced into hospitals for the insane, the managers of the institution recognized their usefulness and in 1894 organized its **Training School for Nurses**. The higher standard of efficiency in the caretakers

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

of the patients has compensated fully for the labor and inconvenience involved. The two years course of training, comprises general nursing, with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease. When the full course is satisfactorily completed, a diploma is granted, which certifies to the nurse's proficiency and good character. It is certain that a better class of applicants is generally attracted to the field of insane nursing if a liberal training is assured to them. As a consequence, the moral and intellectual standard of the nursing staff is noticeable in those institutions which maintain a training school. From the physician's standpoint the advantage becomes apparent in the increased skill and attention given to the patient's condition and symptoms, and by the greater accuracy and scientific value of the reports written by the nurse trained to appreciate the significance of her observations.

The Nurses' Home, named "Elmhurst," a gift of interested friends of the Asylum, was built during 1896. For some years the need of such quarters had been keenly felt and the advantages that this house gives are most apparent.

The building, colonial in style, is eighty feet long and forty-two feet wide, with three stories and a basement. It stands nearly in line with the main building, one hundred and thirty feet away, and is connected with it and the power house by two well-lighted tunnels. The exterior is of mottled buff brick, the corners having brick quoins of a deeper shade. The window trimmings are of Kentucky



ELMHURST, NURSES' HOME

TREATMENT OF THE PATIENTS

blue-stone. There are porches at either end of the building which is surmounted by an open observatory. The main entrance has stone columns and an open portico. Besides the entrance hall and reception room on the first floor, there are three large suites of rooms for patients desiring superior accommodations. These suites consist each of parlor, bedroom, nurse's room and bath-room. The second and third floors are divided into twenty-two bedrooms, most of which are single, with accessories of bath, toilet, linen rooms, lift, etc. All the suites on the first floor and two of the rooms upstairs have open fireplaces and all have ample closets. The building is piped for gas and wired for electric lighting. The basement is divided into large rooms with a hallway running through the center. In the center basement, beneath the front door, is built a fireproof room with an iron door protected by a combination lock, for preserving the archives of the Asylum.

The **treatment** of the patients continues to receive, as in the past, a large share of earnest thought and consideration. The uniformly good health of those who have been residents of the Asylum for considerable periods, and the rapid improvement that takes place after a short sojourn in the physical condition of a majority of those admitted attest the healthfulness of this locality as a retreat for hospital subjects. Invalids of all types respond to the stimulus of fresh air, sunshine and beautiful rural scenery; in no less degree do these agents exert their wholesome influence upon mind diseased.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

The natural beauty of the grounds has been much enhanced by extensive landscape gardening through many years. The pleasure grounds of the patients have been made almost ideal and can scarcely fail to excite in them pleasant and hopeful emotions. This has been done not as a matter of show, but as an important factor in the curative measures employed. Such resources do not admit, to be sure, of being prescribed in definite dosage, as medicine from a bottle, but that the results are remedial and positive there are ample indications at hand. Insanity is now universally recognized by physicians as a disease, and this intelligent conception of it is frequently set before the public. From the hospital standpoint, there are two distinct functions respecting the patient to keep in mind: (1) the treatment of the disease, and (2) the exacting responsibility of caring for a helpless and dependent person, which in the highest degree appeals to the sympathy of the management. Besides such measures as the general practitioner uses in the art of healing, the hospital physician resorts to many not found in the *materia medica*. His problem, more than the ordinary medical man's, involves the regulation of the individual, superadded to the medical care of the patient. He needs to bring into service not only the proper use of rest and exercise, massage, thermal and mechanical agencies, and the disciplinary entailment of such treatment, but also every measure, which may bring about the control of will power, a reinforcement of the intelligence, and a regulation of the emotional sphere. Fear should be conquered, doubt

SYSTEM OF WATER TREATMENT

dispelled and despair eradicated. In the soil from which they have been uprooted should be planted the seed which shall spring up into hope, courage, contentment, equanimity and self-reliance. In the evolution of medical science the requirements of practice are ever more exacting. Formerly, electricity, massage, Swedish movements and hydrotherapy belonged distinctly to the sanitarium. But in late years these important modes of treatment have been introduced to a great extent into hospitals, like this, of mental disease. For some years the managers have contemplated the introduction of a satisfactory system of water treatment in a building where all the various adaptable appliances in the treatment of patients could be administered.

In 1911, through the generosity of a friend of the Asylum, a fine building for this purpose, named **Hygeia**, was erected and the **hydrotherapeutic** equipment installed. The building is located in the rear lawn, south of the women's fourth ward, on a line with the center fountain and not far distant from the John C. Hall Memorial. The house is rectangular, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, with two stories and a commodious basement, divided into rooms for special uses, as photographic and museum rooms, etc. The exterior walls are of mottled buff brick laid in Flemish bond, relieved by Kentucky blue-stone sills and window caps. The front entrance is faced by columnar side supports of an unornamented portico design in the same stone. The entrance hall communicates with the hydrotherapeutic department by two doors, and a neat oak stairway leads to the floor above.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

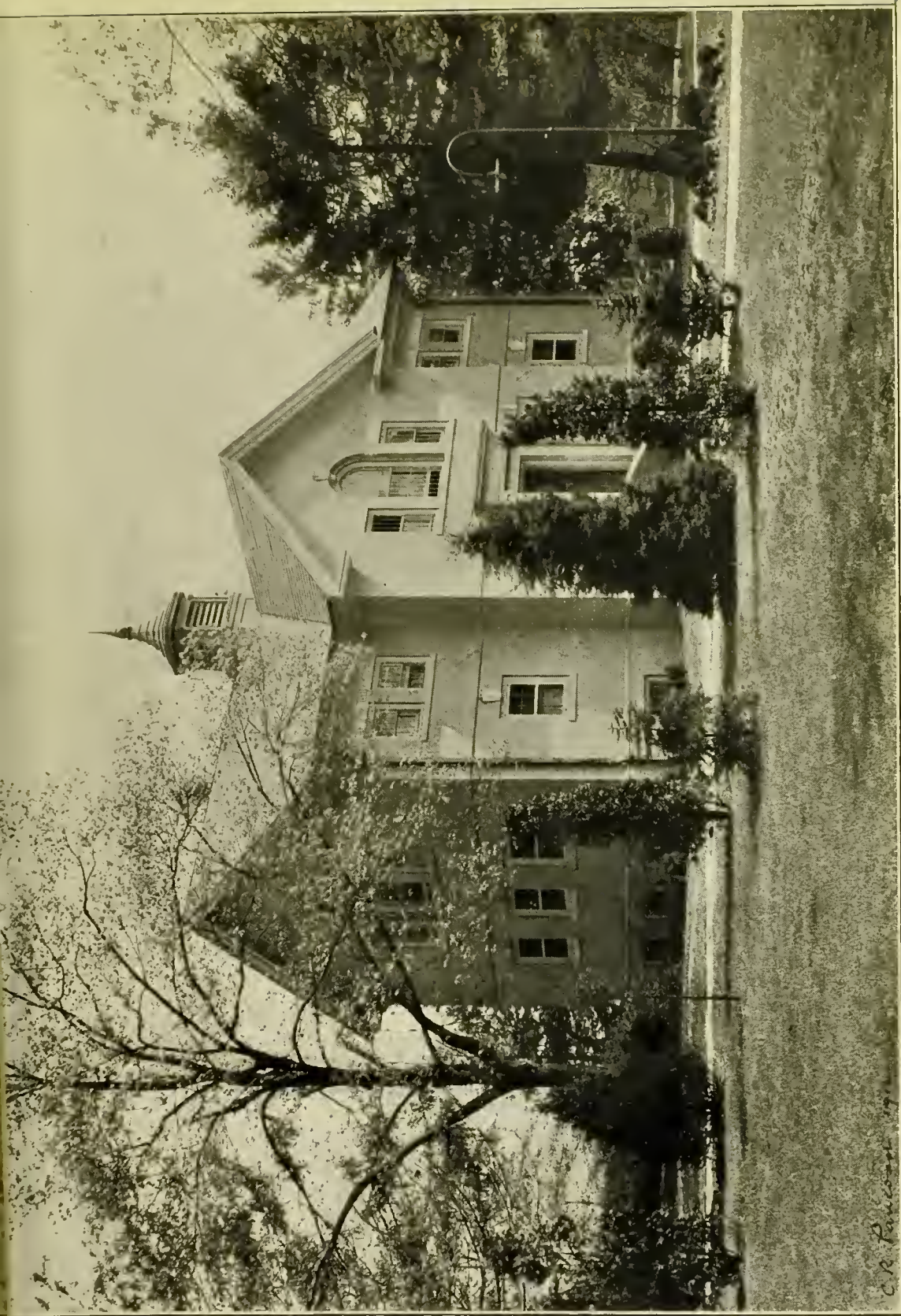
The hydriatric marble-room on the first floor is the most important one, fitted with controller table, needle spray and rain douche fixtures, sitz bath, marble-top shampoo table and warming oven for sheets. Besides, there are the preparation room with electric light cabinet and fomentation sink; pack room with cots and pack sink; the electric bathroom; patients' robing room, with dressing stalls and lavatory, and a nurse's room. On the second floor, the central space comprises a large room for special appliances such as static machine, large vibrator for general and local application, leucodescent lamp and dark closet for eye examination, etc. At the north side is a special examination and operating room, beautifully marbled and tiled and equipped in the most approved manner. At the south side is a bright, sunny solarium, furnished appropriately for relaxation. In the opposite corner are located the nurse's bedroom, bath and general lavatory. The interior wood work is of quartered oak and the doors are of the flush-panel pattern. The basement of the building is connected with the general tunnel system of the Asylum, which affords easy extension of the pipes, etc., for water, steam and electricity, from the utility building not far distant, and also gives ready passageway to and from the wards for the patients.

This sketch of the institution may fittingly close with **the prophetic words** of the clerk of the board, recently deceased. In speaking of mental medicine, he says: "There is, therefore, everything to encourage all in their efforts, and it cannot too often be

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

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HYGEIA—THE HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BUILDING

C. R. P. 1907

WILL LIKELY SEE ADVANCES

recalled for the encouragement of those entering into the work, whether as physicians or members of governing boards, that they will likely see advances in this field of humane endeavor much beyond the achievements of any previous period."

PLAN
OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
FRIENDS' ASYLUM
THIRTY FIFTH WARD
NEAR FRANKFORD
PHILA.



*John H. Miley Jr.
Surveyor and Engineer, 1074 Locust
South West of 9th*



*Note:—
That portion of property lying South of
Tacony Creek is in Forty-second ward*

SUMMARY OF AREAS	
Area remaining in original tract	17.1116 Acres
Acquired from John A. Mifflin	1.1116 "
Virginia L. Portland	1.1116 "
Total Area	19.3348 Acres

1861

RECEIVED

NOV. 1861

RECEIVED

NOV. 1861

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OFFICERS AND MANAGERS
OF
THE ASYLUM FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS DE-
PRIVED OF THE USE OF THEIR REASON
AND
THE CORPORATION OF FRIENDS' ASYLUM
FOR THE INSANE

PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION

	Appointed	Served until
Samuel Morris.....	1888	1902
Alexander C. Wood.....	1902	

SECRETARY OF THE CORPORATION

Thomas Scattergood.....	1888	1907
Walter P. Stokes.....	1907	

TREASURER

John Hallowell.....	1813	1817
George Vaux.....	1817	1835
Isaiah Hacker.....	1835	1850
Horatio C. Wood.....	1850	1865
William Kinsey.....	1865	1887
Caleb Wood.....	1887	1895
Samuel Biddle.....	1895	1912
Alfred G. Scattergood	1912	

NOTE.—The offices of president and secretary of the corporation were not created until 1888. From 1813 to 1888 the clerk of the contributors acted as the presiding officer at all meetings of the contributors.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS

	Appointed	Served until
Isaac Bonsall.....	1813	1814
Clement Biddle.....	1814	1828
Thomas Kimber.....	1828	1831
Newberry Smith, Jr.....	1831	1834
Joseph Snowden.....	1834	1838
Samuel Mason, Jr.....	1838	1851
William Bettle, Jr.....	1851	1882
Thomas Scattergood.....	1882	1888

CLERK OF THE MANAGERS

Abraham L. Pennock.....	1813	1820
Daniel B. Smith.....	1820	1834
Edward Yarnall.....	1834	1842
Samuel Bettle, Jr.....	1842	1844
Charles Ellis.....	1844	1869
John E. Carter.....	1869	1890
Edward Bettle, Jr.....	1890	1912
William T. Elkinton.....	1912	

MANAGERS

John Cooke.....	1813	1817
Joseph M. Paul.....	1813	1830
Nathan Harper.....	1813	1819
Joseph Parrish.....	1813	1818
Roberts Vaux.....	1813	1820
Abraham L. Pennock.....	1813	1820
Ellis Yarnall.....	1813	1831
Samuel Bettle.....	1813	1814
Solomon W. Conrad.....	1813	1817
William Penrose.....	1813	1815

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

MANAGERS—Continued

	Appointed	Served until
Caleb Cresson, Jr.....	1813	1816
John C. Evans.....	1813	1816
Thomas C. James.....	1813	1818
Edward Randolph.....	1813	1820
Joseph Scattergood.....	1813	1818
John Moore.....	1813	1817
Samuel P. Griffiths.....	1813	1827
Jonas Preston.....	1813	1828
Philip Garrett.....	1813	1825
John Paul.....	1813	1824
Jacob Justice.....	1814	1834
Joseph Lea.....	1815	1817
Joseph Warner.....	1816	1828
Daniel Elliott.....	1816	1817
Oliver Wilson.....	1817	1822
Caleb Cresson.....	1817	1822
John Hallowell.....	1817	1820
Alexander Wilson.....	1817	1822
Joseph Rotch.....	1817	1818
John Cooke.....	1818	1829
John W. Moore.....	1818	1820
George Williams.....	1818	1820
Charles Shoemaker.....	1818	1824
Benjamin Johnson.....	1819	1821
William Evans.....	1820	1821
James Cresson.....	1820	1821
Daniel B. Smith.....	1820	1834
Israel Maule.....	1820	1829
Joel Woolman.....	1820	1845
William Morrison.....	1820	1823

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

MANAGERS—Continued

	Appointed	Served until
Joseph W. Potts.....	1821	1822
Stacy Gillingham.....	1821	1824
Charles Allen.....	1821	1841
Abraham L. Pennock.....	1822	1829
Robert L. Pitfield.....	1822	1824
Jesse Walton.....	1822	1826
Abel Satterthwaite.....	1822	1828
Charles Townsend.....	1823	1828
Isaac Bonsall.....	1824	1826
Bartholomew Wistar.....	1824	1835
William Kinsey.....	1824	1831
Jonathan Thomas.....	1824	1828
William Morrison.....	1825	1826
Daniel Fletcher.....	1826	1829
Josiah Dawson.....	1826	1829
John H. Warder.....	1826	1828
Isaiah Hacker.....	1827	1850
John G. Hoskins.....	1828	1846
Job B. Remington.....	1828	1830
Charles Paxson.....	1828	1831
Jacob S. Waln.....	1828	1830
Richard Randolph.....	1828	1830
Stacy Cooke.....	1828	1836
Enoch Lewis.....	1829	1830
Thomas Wistar, Jr.....	1829	1835
Joseph R. Jenks.....	1829	1841
Edward Burrough.....	1829	1830
Edward B. Garrigues.....	1829	1843
William Burrough.....	1830	1838
George Vaux.....	1830	1835



SOUTH LAWN, LOOKING WEST



SOUTH LAWN, CENTER WALK

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

MANAGERS—Continued

	Appointed	Served until
Thomas Bacon.....	1830	1838
Samuel Bettle.....	1830	1834
Timothy Paxson.....	1830	1839
Thomas Evans.....	1830	1834
Edward Yarnall.....	1831	1842
William Hilles.....	1831	1860
George R. Smith.....	1831	1855
John Richardson.....	1834	1842
Samuel B. Morris.....	1834	1842
Isaac Collins.....	1834	1842
James R. Greeves.....	1834	1838
Thomas Wood.....	1835	1840
Joseph Snowden.....	1835	1836
Lindsay Nicholson.....	1835	1841
Jacob Justice.....	1836	1840
Ephraim Haines.....	1836	1838
Richard Randolph.....	1838	1840
Mordecai L. Dawson.....	1838	1845
John Farnum.....	1838	1843
George G. Williams.....	1838	1863
Samuel Bettle, Jr.....	1839	1879
Thomas P. Cope.....	1840	1843
William Jones.....	1840	1843
Clayton Newbold.....	1840	1842
Thomas Evans.....	1841	1844
Jeremiah Willitts.....	1841	1846
John Elliott.....	1841	1855
James R. Greeves.....	1842	1857
Isaac Davis.....	1842	1846
Joseph Scattergood.....	1842	1851

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

MANAGERS—Continued

	Appointed	Served until
Charles Ellis.....	1842	1869
Jeremiah Hacker.....	1842	1867
Josiah Dawson.....	1843	1850
Benjamin Albertson.....	1843	1844
Blakey Sharpless.....	1843	1845
Benjamin H. Warder.....	1843	1852
William Kinsey.....	1844	1857
William Bettle.....	1844	1886
James Thorp.....	1845	1864
Horatio C. Wood.....	1845	1880
John C. Allen.....	1845	1895
William Thomas.....	1846	1856
Benjamin Davis.....	1846	1850
John Carter.....	1846	1867
Townsend Sharpless.....	1850	1859
John M. Whitall.....	1850	1868
Thomas Evans.....	1850	1859
Benjamin Davis.....	1851	1855
Nathaniel Randolph.....	1852	1855
Mark Balderston.....	1855	1869
Benjamin J. Crew.....	1855	1862
Joseph B. Matlack.....	1855	1858
Richard Richardson.....	1855	1882
Wistar Morris.....	1856	1867
Samuel Morris.....	1857	1902
Elihu Roberts.....	1857	1863
Elliston P. Morris.....	1858	
William L. Edwards.....	1859	1865
Nathan Hilles.....	1859	1879
David Scull	1860	1869



CORNER OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

MANAGERS—Continued

	Appointed	Served until
William Kinsey.....	1862	1888
William B. Cooper.....	1863	1886
Samuel Emlen.....	1863	1891
Howard Yarnall.....	1864	1875
Francis R. Cope.....	1865	1905
John E. Carter.....	1867	1890
James Whitall.....	1867	1891
Henry Haines.....	1867	1895
Edward Bettle.....	1868	1895
Richard W. Bacon.....	1869	1877
John H. Webster.....	1869	1894
J. Wistar Evans.....	1869	1874
William Evans.....	1874	1893
Richard J. Allen.....	1875	1907
Thomas Scattergood.....	1877	1907
Benjamin H. Deacon.....	1879	1886
James Bromley.....	1879	1885
Caleb Wood.....	1880	1895
Edward Bettle, Jr.....	1882	1912
Alexander C. Wood.....	1885	
William Scattergood.....	1886	
James Emlen.....	1886	
George S. Webster.....	1886	
Charles S. Taylor.....	1888	1892
Samuel Biddle.....	1890	
Howard Comfort.....	1891	1912
Joel Cadbury.....	1891	
Henry Cope.....	1892	
Walter P. Stokes.....	1893	
Franklin Smedley.....	1894	

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

MANAGERS—Continued

	Appointed	Served until
Samuel L. Allen.....	1895	
William H. Jenks.....	1895	1909
William T. Elkinton.....	1895	
Henry W. Comfort.....	1895	
John W. Tatum.....	1902	
Thomas P. Cope.....	1905	
Howard E. Yarnall.....	1907	
Alfred G. Scattergood.....	1908	
George A. Rhoads.....	1909	
Walter J. Buzby.....	1912	
Thomas Evans.....	1912	

SUPERINTENDENTS

Isaac Bonsall.....	1817	1823
Edward Taylor, M.D.....	1823	1832
John C. Redmond.....	1832	1843
Philip Garrett.....	1843	1850
Joshua H. Worthington, M.D....	1850	1877
John C. Hall, M.D.....	1877	1893
Robert H. Chase, M.D.....	1893	

STEWARD

Henry Hall.....	1897
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MATRONS

Ann Bonsall.....	1817	1823
Sarah Taylor.....	1823	1832
Laetitia Redmond.....	1832	1843
Susan Barton.....	1843	1850
Mary D. Birdsall.....	1850	1852

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

MATRONS—Continued

	Appointed	Served until
Margaret N. Wistar.....	1852	1854
Elizabeth B. Hopkins.....	1854	1855
Margaret H. Worthington.....	1855	1865
Rachel S. Craft.....	1865	1874
Margaret H. Worthington.....	1874	1878
Sarah H. Dutton.....	1878	1894
Georgia M. Conway.....	1895	1911
Susanna W. Lippincott.....	1911	

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS

Charles Lukens	1817	1821
Charles F. Matlack	1821	1822
Edward Taylor	1823	1832
Thomas S. Kirkbride	1832	1833
James McCrea	1833	1834
Isaac Trimble	1834	1835
Robert R. Porter	1835	1837
Edward M. Moore	1837	1839
Thomas Wood	1839	1840
Pliny Earle	1840	1842
Joshua H. Worthington	1842	1850

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS

Charles Lukens.....	1822	1823
Samuel W. Pickering	1823	1832
Robert Morton	1832	1835
Charles Evans	1832	1851

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

	Appointed	Served until
Nathaniel G. Macomber.....	1872	1876
John C. Hall	1876	1877
Herman C. Evarts	1878	1880
Milton U. Gerhard	1881	1881
Charles M. Franklin	1881	1883
Edward W. Marshall	1883	1886
William Evans	1886	1889
Henry A. Tomlinson	1889	1891
J. Frank Edgerly	1892	1895
S. Elizabeth Winter	1894	1898
Jacob A. Carncross	1895	1903
Grace E. White.....	1898	1908
Seymour D. Ludlum	1903	1906
Albert C. Buckley	1906	
Isabel A. Bradley	1908	1911
Eva Rawlings	1911	1912

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS

Thomas C. James	1819	1820
Joseph Parrish	1819	1828
John Moore	1819	1820
Joseph Hartshorne	1819	1820
Nathan Shoemaker	1819	1828
John Wilson Moore	1819	1822
Edwin A. Atlee	1820	1825
Samuel Emlen, Jr.	1820	1829
Charles Lukens	1821	1822
Thomas C. James	1828	1832
Charles Lukens	1828	1832
Charles F. Matlack	1828	1832

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS—Continued

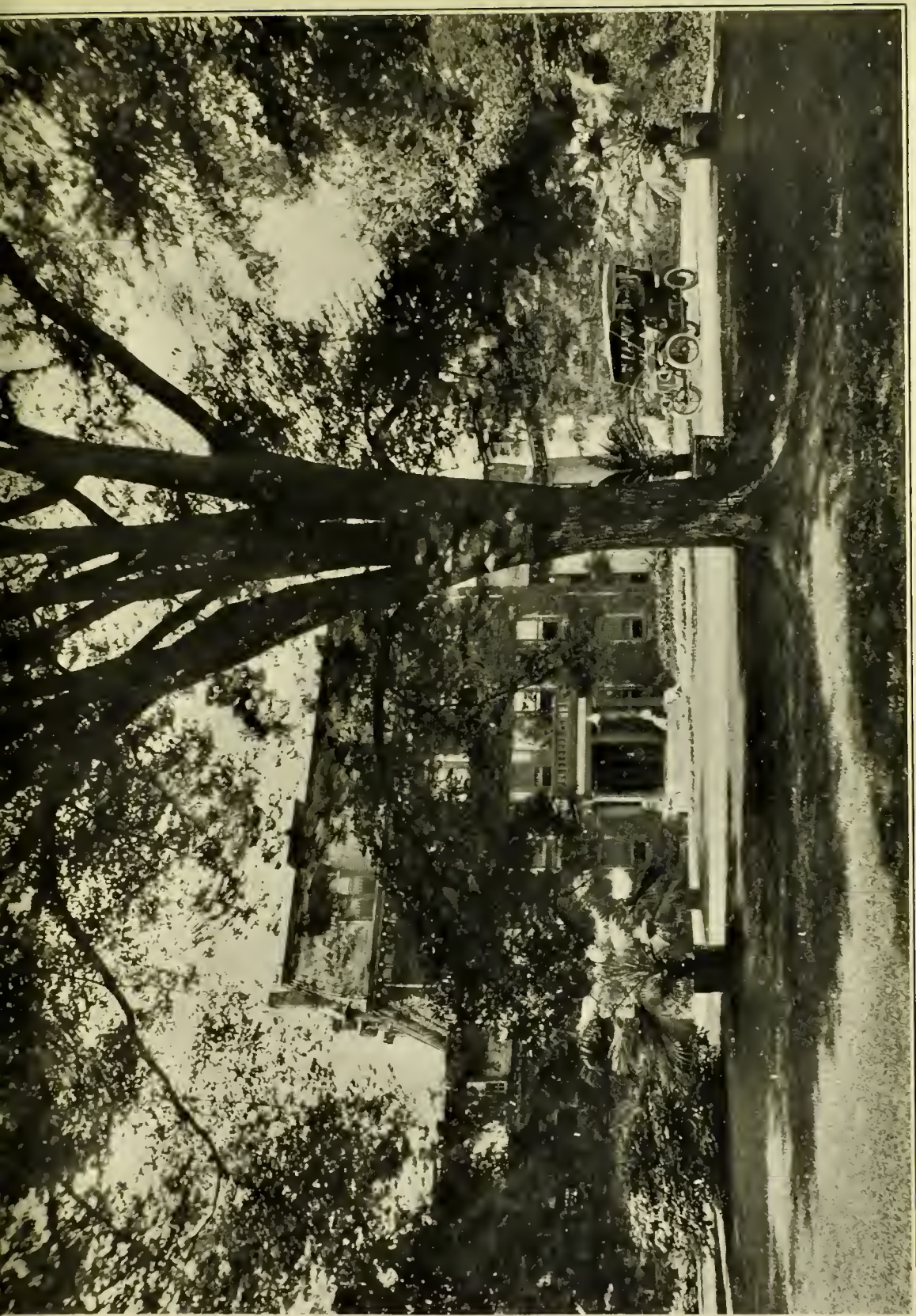
	Appointed	Served until
Benjamin Ellis	1828	1832
Caleb B. Matthews	1828	1829
Joseph Hartshorne	1829	1830
Robert M. Huston	1829	1832
Casper Wistar	1830	1832
Anna M. Broomall	1889	1906
Lucy N. Tappan	1893	1910
Charles A. Oliver	1893	1911
W. M. L. Coplin	1893	
Caroline M. Purnell	1910	
Wendell Reber.....	1912	



GATEWAY AND DRIVE ON TURNPIKE

PART SECOND

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL
ORDER



CENTER BUILDING

II

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1811. Proposals made to the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, from two* of the Quarterly Meetings, "to make provision for such of our members, as may be deprived of the use of their reason."

A Committee appointed by the Yearly Meeting to consider the Proposals.

In the discussion which ensued in the Committee, the propriety of extending the plan, so as to bring other Yearly Meetings on this continent to participate in the establishment and support of the proposed Asylum was examined, and the conclusion adopted, that in whatever way it might be undertaken, "it would be best to limit our views to our own Yearly Meeting."

1812. The Report of the Committee appointed at the last Yearly Meeting, adopted, expressive of a belief that such an institution would very properly engage the attention of the members of the Yearly Meeting, but not of the Yearly Meeting collectively.

In conformity with this view, a number of Friends in Philadelphia met and outlined a plan for the Asylum; and drew up a

*Western and Burlington Quarters.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1812 form of subscription, which was committed for circulation throughout the Yearly Meeting, to the following Friends:

Thomas Scattergood,	Emmor Kimber,
Jonathan Evans,	Thomas Wistar,
Ellis Yarnall,	Samuel Griffiths,
Isaac Bonsall.	

1813. In pursuance of these proposals, the first meeting of the Contributors was held in Philadelphia 4 Mo. 14th.

At an adjourned meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum held 6 Mo. 4th, a Committee of the following ten Friends was appointed to prepare a Constitution, which was adopted.

Isaac Bonsall,	Jonathan Evans,
Leonard Snowden,	Oliver Paxson,
Samuel Bettle,	Roberts Vaux,
Joseph Parrish,	Jonas Preston,
Enoch Lewis,	Samuel Smith.

The Contributors at the meeting held 6 Mo. 4th appointed a Committee of twelve Friends to select a location for the proposed Asylum.

Committee on Site:—

Isaac Bonsall,	Samuel P. Griffiths,
Joseph Parrish,	Thomas Wistar,
Nathan Harper,	John Moore,
Ellis Yarnall,	Joseph Hartshorne,
Joseph M. Paul,	John Brown,
Nathan Shoemaker,	Jonas Preston.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1812

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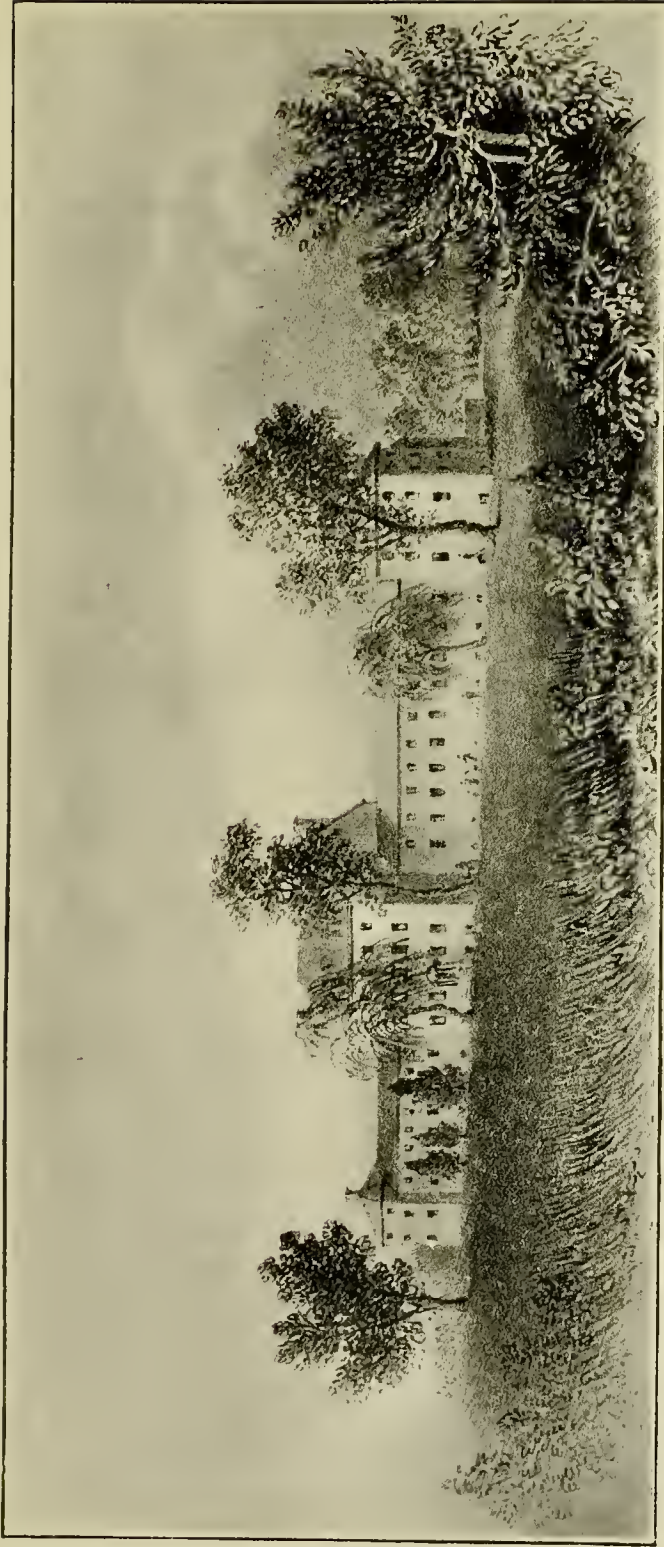
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Nathan Shoemaker,	Jonas Preston.



AN EARLY VIEW OF THE ASYLUM, FROM OLD PRINT

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1813 The Committee on Site at a meeting held 9 Mo. 3d, recommended a piece of land near Frankford, containing fifty-two acres and five perches, which was offered for sale for \$6,764.06, which is at the rate of one hundred and thirty dollars per acre. They were authorized to make purchase and to convey premises to the following Friends in trust for the Association:

John Cook,	Joseph Scattergood,
Thomas Wistar,	Clement Biddle, Jr.,
Joseph M. Paul,	Stacy Gillingham,
Israel Maule,	William Evans,
Solomon W. Conrad,	Jonas Preston,
Joseph Gardiner,	David Tatum.

The Committee authorized to purchase about six acres more contiguous to the property.

A Committee appointed 9 Mo. 3d to prepare a plan and estimate the expense of erecting suitable buildings for the Asylum:

Israel Maule,	William Garrigues,
Jonathan Evans,	Samuel P. Griffitts,
John Hutchinson,	Thomas C. James,
Joseph Parrish,	Eden Haydock,
Joseph Hartshorne,	Thomas Parker.

A Committee of the following Friends appointed by the Contributors 9 Mo. 3d to propose the names of Friends to serve as Managers, Treasurer and Clerk:

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1813 Thomas Wistar, Isaac Bonsall,
 Samuel Smith, Thomas Parker,
 Abraham L. Pennock, Charles Townsend,
 John C. Evans, Israel Maule,
 Thomas C. James, Samuel P. Griffitts,
 Joseph Parrish, Edward Randolph,
 Thomas Barnes, Jonathan Fell,
 William Widdefield, Joshua Longstreth,
 Caleb Cresson, Jr., Joseph Lea,
 George Wooley, William Price.

The Committee reported names of Friends to serve as Managers, Treasurer and Clerk, 10 Mo. 2d, who were appointed.

MANAGERS.

John Cook,	Samuel Bettle,
Joseph M. Paul,	Solomon W. Conrad,
Nathan Harper,	William Penrose,
Joseph Parrish,	Caleb Cresson, Jr.,
Roberts Vaux,	John C. Evans,
Abraham L. Pennock,	Thomas C. James,
Ellis Yarnall,	Edward Randolph,
Joseph Scattergood,	John Moore,
Samuel P. Griffitts,	Jonas Preston,
Philip Garrett,	John Paul.

Treasurer, John Hallowell. Clerk, Isaac Bonsall.

In pursuance of their appointment, the Managers met and organized on the 11th of 10th Month.

A Building Committee appointed, consisting of a committee appointed by the contribu-

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1813 tors to act in conjunction with nine selected by the Board of Managers:

William Garrigues,	George Wooley,
Jonathan Evans,	Thomas Wistar,
Eden Haydock,	Edward Garrigues,
Ellis Yarnall,	Nathan Harper,
John C. Evans,	Joseph M. Paul,
John Cook,	Edward Randolph,
John Moore,	Samuel P. Griffitts,
Roberts Vaux.	

The Building Committee commenced the performance of their duties 11th Mo. 10th, in the prosecution of the concern entrusted to their care. Stated meetings held twice in each month.

1814. The Managers authorized to publish an abridgement of the account of the Retreat, near York, England, with the proposal issued relative to the Asylum, and the constitution that was adopted. (See Appendix.)

A committee appointed by the Managers to consider what improvements upon the place were necessary to promote the comfort and convenience of the patients.

A committee appointed by the Managers, to have charge of the farm and grounds.

The Managers, being authorized by the constitution to "call special meetings of the Association whenever in their judgment it appears necessary," convened first the special meeting after their organization,

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1814 on Fourth-day, the 14th of 12th Month, at six o'clock in the evening.

1815. A form of certificate issued to members of the Association. (See Appendix.)

The Committee on Farm and Grounds, being directed to make a survey of the premises, found that the property consisted of fifty-one acres and seventeen perches.

The Building Committee reported that such progress was made in procuring materials and engaging workmen, that the house would soon be under roof.

A new road opened from the public road to the building, and a hedge of Virginia Thorn planted on the whole northwest front.

1816. The Managers authorized to borrow on account of the Contributors, to carry into effect the original design, a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars by mortgage of the estate.

The Managers at liberty to grant annuities for life at six per cent per annum, on such contributions as may be offered subject to that condition.

The Asylum building approaching completion.

Three yards formed on southwest side of the building for use of male and female patients, and the family; together they measure two hundred feet by two hundred and seventy feet, and are enclosed by a board fence, about nine feet in height.

A stone barn, with carriage and wagon house

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1816. attached to it, and a stone spring house, erected.

1817. The Asylum opened for the reception of patients, 5th Month 15th.

Rate of board for patients, three dollars and fifty cents.

Cost of erecting and preparing the Asylum building and enclosing courts, or yards—forty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

The Managers authorized to borrow on account of the Association, in addition to the twelve thousand dollars last year, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Committee of Visiting Managers of three members of the Board, two appointed at each meeting to serve for two months, whose duty it is to attend at the Asylum at least once in each week.

NOTE.—The custom of serving for two consecutive months in the year was changed in 1889 to a service of one month semi-annually.

1818. The Building Committee, having finished their services, was released.

Lawn in front of the building planted with trees and shrubbery.

Rules for the government of the Institution, and for directing the operations of the Board of Managers, adopted.

By the adoption of the report of a committee, it becomes the duty of the Managers, annually, to inspect, at the time of settling the accounts of the Treasurer, the book to

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1818. be kept by him for recording contributions, donations, and bequests to the Institution.

The Asylum incumbered with a debt of about \$15,000; to discharge which an "affectionate appeal" was made.

1819. Agreed to erase from the preamble of the constitution the words, "as well as the relief of their families and friends."

A substantial stone wall built around the barn yard.

1820. Ice house built at the end of the northwest wing.

Rate of board, which at first was placed at three dollars and fifty cents per week, reduced to two dollars and fifty cents.

1821. Proposal to alter the third article of the constitution, so far as to reduce the number of managers, referred to a committee, who reported adversely to it.

As an inducement to place patients in the Asylum, the lowest rate was reduced to two dollars per week.

An appeal made for furniture, for such articles as bedding, chairs, bureaus and chests of drawers.

Water supplied from spring by force-pump to cistern in garret of southwest wing, from whence conveyed to kitchen and to bathrooms.

Thirty-one patients in the house, of whom eighteen are male and thirteen female.

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1822. Friends at a distance informed that the benefits of the Asylum were not limited to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, but that proper "objects" from other Yearly Meetings would be admitted.

The Contributors expressed a desire that the Board of Managers would ascertain the number of Friends, within the compass of the Yearly Meeting, afflicted with insanity. That endeavors be used to have them placed in the Asylum, where there are accommodations for twice the present number of patients.

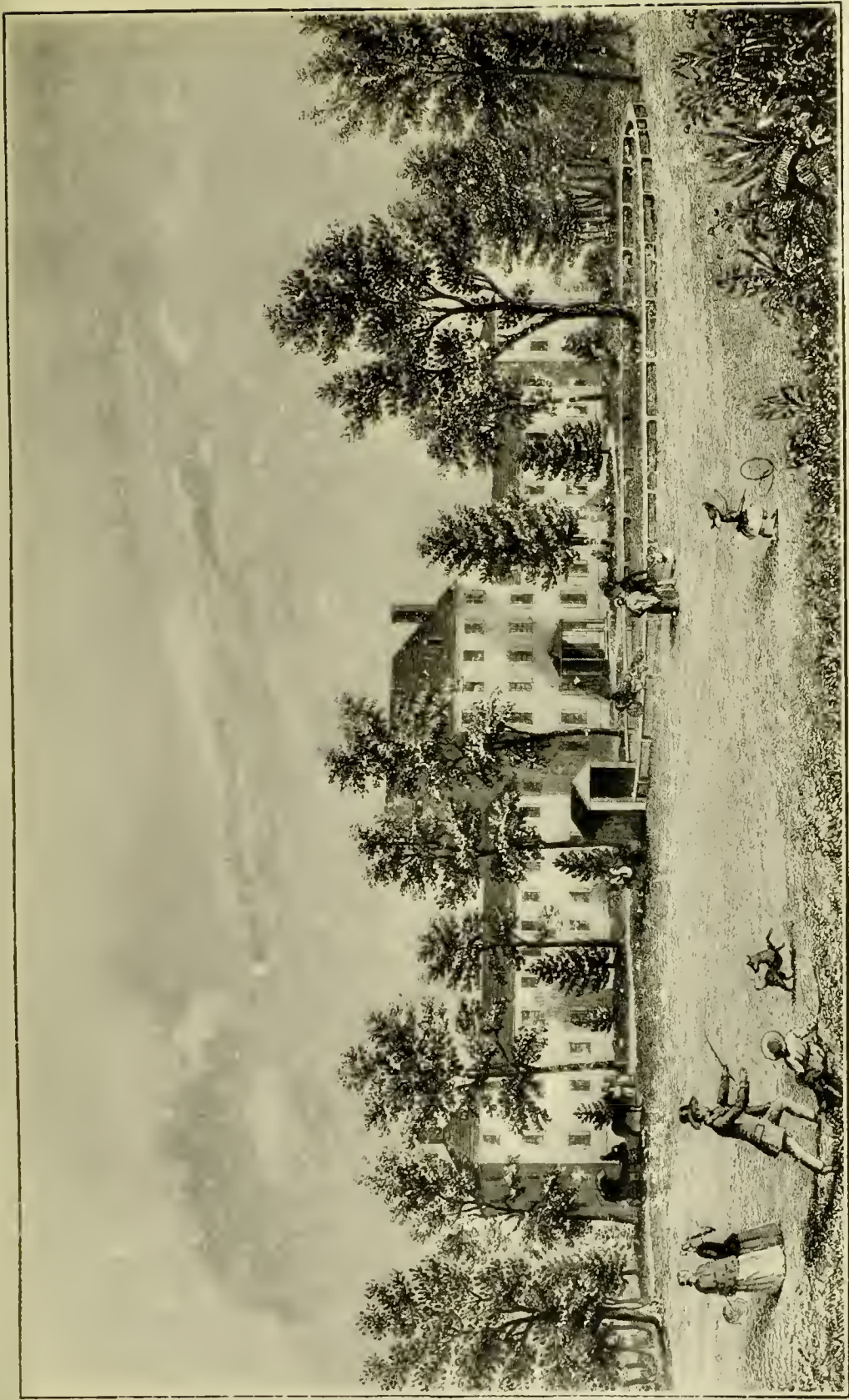
A building, two stories high, sixteen by twenty-four feet, erected to take the place of the old farm house. It affords cover to the forcing-pump and the second story serves as a work shop for the patients.

1823. Much tender feeling manifested by the Contributors, for this deeply suffering part of the Society, in the very liberal provision which has been made to promote their comfort and relief; and it was hoped that no pecuniary or other motives would prevent their benefiting therefrom; especially when it is considered, that the object is the restoration of a Friend from the most afflicting of all the maladies to which human nature is subject.

1824. It is stated in the report of this year that the whole amount of charges, during the seven years since the Asylum was opened, for

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1824. damages to glass and furniture by the patients, was thirty dollars and nineteen cents on account of glass broken, and twenty-seven dollars and seventeen cents for damage done to furniture.
1825. The use of coal as fuel introduced, to warm a portion of the main building.
1826. It is reported that many of the patients attend Friends' Meeting at Frankford, twice in each week.
1828. A building put up at the extremity of each wing, containing private rooms and bath room and separated from the other building, for the "noisy and excitable" class.
- Horace Binney's opinion given 3 Mo. 8th, respecting certain articles in the constitution. Full text, Eleventh Annual Report, 1828.
1831. Receipts from patients "nearly if not quite" defray the whole expense, including improvements and interest.
1832. A Committee of Contributors, directed to consider the subject of appointing female visitors to the Asylum, not able to unite in recommending the measure.
1833. The yards, for male and female patients, enclosed with a stone wall, ten feet high, instead of board fence.
1834. The Contributors authorized, in addition to those in membership, the admission of those not in connection with the Society of Friends.



AN OLD PRINT SHOWING CIRCULAR RAILWAY (1835)

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1835. A circular railway of about 400 feet circumference, constructed on the lawn in front of the building, with a car for two persons to be propelled by themselves, affording at once amusement and exercise to those engaged, and occupying the attention of other patients.

1836. The State Legislature by a special act, exempted the land and buildings of the Asylum from taxation. Pamph. Laws. 1836. Sec. 9, p. 419. (See Appendix.)

The Managers published an account of the Asylum, "to extend a knowledge of its superior accommodations."

With a view to promote the comfort of the patients, the Managers directed the appointment of an officer of each sex, whose peculiar duty it shall be to strive usefully and agreeably to occupy the time and attention of the respective patients, as may be most conducive to the good of each individual.

For the purpose of useful occupation, animated objects placed in the patients' yards with good effect, such as lambs, poultry, English rabbits, pigeons, etc.; for indoor occupation, materials for drawing, writing books, popular periodicals with engravings, and a variety of articles calculated to interest and please.

Upon the morning and afternoon of each day, when the weather is suitable, a carriage is in readiness to take those patients, desig-

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1836. nated by the physicians, through the pleasure rides of the vicinity.

On the evening of the first day of the week, the patients both male and female collect together in their respective day-rooms, when a portion of the Holy Scriptures is read to them.

1837. The male patients form a society called "The Restoration Society," for the purpose of diversifying and increasing the amusements and employments. "By associating themselves together it was expected that they would act as a collective body, rather than in their individual capacity; so that the industrious might stimulate the indolent, that the grave might hush the boisterous, that the amiable might restrain the vindictive, and that the gay might cheer the sorrowful and divert their minds."

In order to prevent the inconvenience arising from a crowded house, the number of patients restricted to thirty of each sex, unless in extraordinary cases.

The practice of visiting and removing patients from the Asylum on the first day of the week, having become increasingly burdensome, it was concluded that in the future, such visits and removals cannot be permitted, unless under peculiar and urgent circumstances.

1838. The pavilion at the rear of the main building



GARDEN AND LIBRARY (1838)

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1838. erected by contribution. It was designated "Library and Reading-room."
1839. Important alterations made in the mode of warming the house. In addition to complete repair of the furnaces in the basement of the wings and lodges, Olmstead stoves placed in each wing, and enclosed by iron railings to prevent injury to the patients. The library and reading-room supplied with a cabinet of natural history. The first course of lectures on natural science delivered to the patients. The room over the pump-house fitted up as a workshop, with lathe, tools, etc., for mechanical employment of patients. Several deer presented to the Asylum, and part of the woods enclosed as a deer park.
1840. Rules for the management of the Asylum adopted by the Board.
1844. A school for women patients opened, conducted by a teacher. The school exercises commonly consist of reading, geography and arithmetic. Order and decorum generally prevail during school hours, and the results gratifying.
1845. The effect of the school, in improving the condition of the patients who attend, is unequivocal. There is less restlessness and inanity among the demented, greater care of dress, and appearance, and more cheerfulness manifested. One patient, as an example, who became interested, and was

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1845. wakeful and restless at night, reported greatly benefited.

The Contributors limited the admission of patients to those who are members of the Society of Friends. But those unconnected with Friends, who have ever been in the Institution, may be re-admitted.

1846. An account of the Asylum, by Dr. Charles Evans, Attending Physician, published.

The committee appointed by the Board to obtain information as to the number of insane within the Society, reported that the number entitled to the benefits of the Institution, greatly exceeds the extent of its present accommodations.

The school for women patients progressing under a kind and efficient teacher, who exerts a salutary influence.

The Contributors authorized the Managers to admit to a limited extent, persons not members of the Society of Friends, provided that such admissions do not exclude any member.

1847. A school for male patients opened, conducted by an intelligent young man, engaged for the purpose.

1849. New bath-rooms for the wards, placed in the space between the extremity of the wings and the lodges.

An epidemic of Asiatic cholera prevailed in Frankford and its vicinity, but did not affect the Asylum.

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1849. "What is Friends Asylum? An institution which has been supposed to reflect no little credit upon this community. . . . Its reputation has gone abroad; it has not been confined to the city and county of Philadelphia, nor to the State in which we live; it has a European reputation; it has a reputation which marks it as one of the best conducted Asylums of its kind which can be found upon the face of the earth. It is an imitation, I believe, from that institution at York, England, which raised the name of Friends to the highest possible point, because of their devotion to the welfare of their suffering, unfortunate, patients. I say that the reputation of an institution of that kind is something valuable to the community—not merely valuable to the men who compose it, not merely valuable to the city and the county in which it is founded, but it is valuable to the state, and to the world."

HENRY J. WILLIAMS.

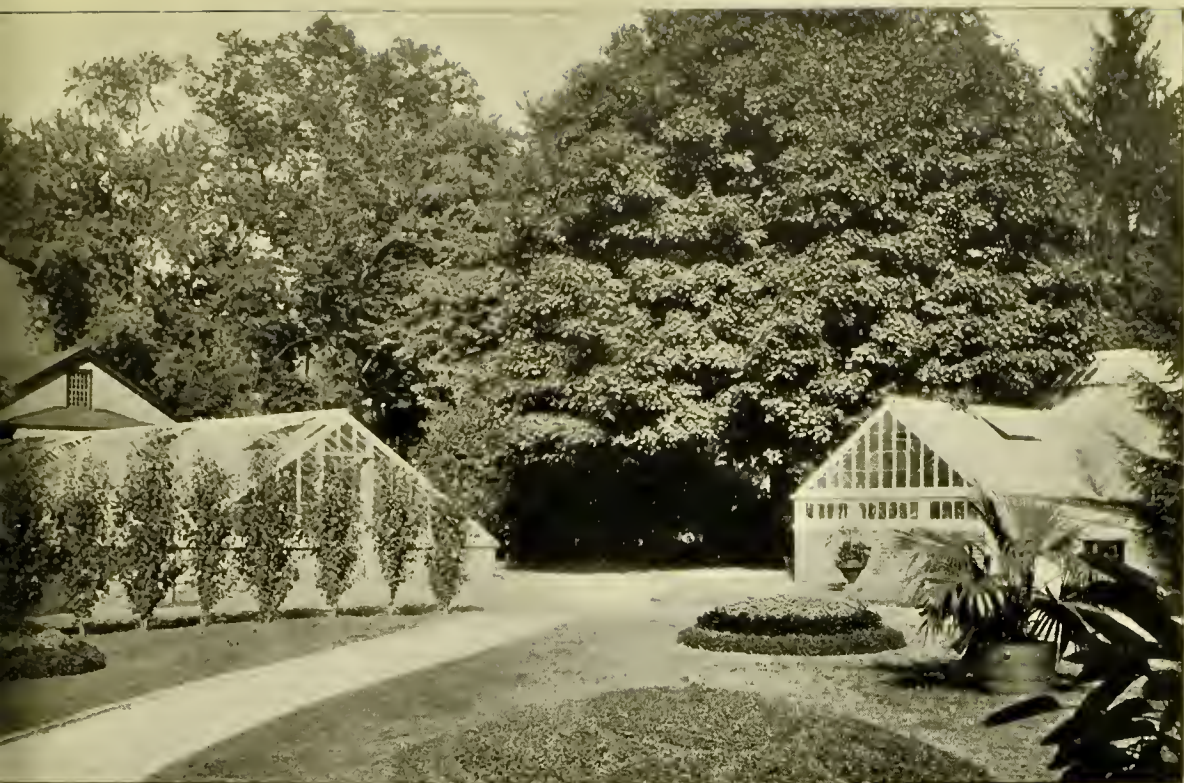
1850. The wooden fence in front of the Asylum, replaced by one of wire.

During the past year a variety of useful articles, three hundred and eighty-three in number, made by the women patients and their attendants.

A yard for the separate use of the disturbed class of male patients, sixty-four by fifty-eight feet, enclosed with a neat board

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1850. fence, and guarded by an odd invention to prevent escape.
1851. Exhibitions with the magic lantern, and lectures on chemistry and physiology given. The grove, containing five acres, situated at the end of the west wing, cleared, trimmed, and set in grass, laid out with walks, and furnished with seats, etc., as grounds for patients.
1852. Patients come together in matron's parlor for social intercourse.
1853. The income of the Institution, reported more than sufficient to meet all its expenses. On line of public road, a paling fence built, extending the entire length, with the exception of five hundred feet of stone wall. Extract from Superintendent's Report: "An individual visited the Asylum, seeking admission for himself; this request, by the advice of his physician, was subsequently acceded to.
"Another, residing in the neighborhood, when attacked by the disease, and pursued by imaginary enemies, sought refuge and protection here, and could by no means be induced to leave the premises, nor rest satisfied, until an order was procured for his admission."
1854. The fence in front of the building removed, extending the lawn to the public road. To render the Asylum more accessible at all seasons of the year, a liberal subscription



GREENHOUSES (1880)



FRONT LAWN, THE OLD CHESTNUT

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1854. made by the managers and friends of the institution, and the institution itself, to the stock of the Frankford and Germantown Plank Road Company.

The sewerage of the Asylum much improved. One of the large rooms in the third story of the center building, twenty by twenty-two feet in size, made into an associated dormitory for five patients.

A paper published by the patients called "The Pearl."

On the afternoon of the first-day of the week the patients of both sexes collected in their respective day-rooms, and a portion of the Holy Scriptures read to them.

1855. A substantial stone building erected for the purpose of a laundry, two stories high, with basement and attic.

The portico at the main entrance removed, and a new one put in its place.

Steam engine and pump supply the Asylum with water in place of the old hand-pump.

Important alteration made in the plan and arrangements of the center basement, which gives two additional rooms, twenty-two feet square, for patients' dining-rooms.

A stereoscopic cosmorama given to the Asylum for the diversion of the patients.

1856. New stairways and toilet rooms in the wards. The carpenter shop renovated and enlarged.

1857. A well dug in boiler-house, twenty-one feet in depth.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1857. The Superintendent given four months' leave of absence for European travel.

1858. Application made to State Legislature for a charter. When this instrument had passed the Senate, opposition being manifested by some of those who separated from our Society in the year 1827, it was the judgment of the Committee that the facilities which would be afforded by the charter would not be sufficient to justify the controversy respecting it.

The Treasurer authorized to loan the Frankford and Germantown Plank Road Company seven hundred dollars, provided the road shall be macadamized in a substantial manner to Second street.

Cultivation of literature by the patients: One who spent several years in the Asylum, occupied a great portion of his time in keeping a record of the weather, by pricking the figures with a pin on paper in regular columns, surrounded by an ornamental border. Another filled many quires of paper with mathematical calculations.

Thirty acres of woodland, grove and lawn comprise the patients' pleasure grounds.

1859. A new apothecary-shop, adjoining the lecture room in the men's wing, fitted up, in place of the one in the third story.

A separate dwelling for the Superintendent erected near the gate entrance.

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1859. Gas introduced for lighting the Asylum buildings.
1861. Near the center of the garden, on the main walk leading to the library, a neat fountain of cast iron erected, and supplied with water from the reservoir in the attic of the laundry.
1862. A donkey and cart used by the women patients in their drives.
1863. Lead pipes replaced by iron, for drinking purposes.
1864. An afflicting bereavement befell the Superintendent, in the loss of his wife by death. A new stairway opened from the second story of the men's wing to the third story of the center building, to give access to the large room on that floor without having to use the stairs in the center.
- The drainage of the Institution much improved.
1865. About ten acres of land adjoining the Asylum grounds to the northwest purchased at the rate of two hundred and thirty-two dollars per acre.
- Two hundred and five garments made by the patients, during the past year, for the Freedmen's Association.
1866. About six acres of land, extending from the barnyard along the southwestern boundary of the grounds, purchased. The entire tract now owned by the Asylum contains about seventy-nine acres.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1866. Several hundred feet of new walks laid by the patients and attendants.
1867. An improved system of ventilation, recommended by John M. Whitall, a manager, introduced and found very satisfactory.
1869. A small building, sixteen and a half by thirty-two feet, adjoining the men's lodge, erected at a cost of \$1,300. The principal room fifteen by twenty feet in size, and intended for dining-room and day-room.
1871. In the rear of each of the old lodge buildings and separated from it by a passage fifteen feet wide, opening on to an airing court, was erected a wing twenty-four by fifty feet, divided into five bedrooms, and a corridor ten feet wide, running the whole length of the wing.

(NOTE.—Now known as men's and women's Fourth Ward.)

A mansard roof added to the whole of the main building.

In rear of main building, and connected by a corridor twenty-eight feet long, was erected a two story wing, twenty-five by forty feet. The first story an exercising hall, the second, a lecture room.

A large water tank placed on fourth floor center. Capacity 10,000 gallons.

A new stairway built in main hall.

The above extensive alterations and improvements, including furniture, cost \$56,000,

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1871. of which about \$34,000 raised by voluntary contribution.

Walls of yards in rear of Asylum removed.

1872. Improved windows in the front of wings on both sides of the house, within two feet six inches of the floor.

Construction of walls on each side of the house to enclose airing courts for the use of excited class of patients.

The flower garden in rear of center building removed.

The summer house formerly in the men's yard, removed to the grove on the north-west side of the Asylum building.

1873. The large room, twenty-two by thirty-eight feet, and fourteen feet high, on the main floor, rear center, used as a gymnasium, and furnished with shuffle-board, skittles, croquet, battledore, etc.

The rear grounds, adjoining the main house, graded and brought into lawns.

The Superintendent given four months leave of absence, on account of ill health, for a voyage to Europe.

The management of the Asylum entrusted to the Assistant Physician, with advice and counsel of Dr. Isaac Ray, the distinguished alienist.

The entrance to the grounds improved by removal of the old wooden gate and posts, and the substitution of stone posts, and a

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1873. new gate made of wood and iron, with wings extended outward.
A well, sixteen feet in diameter and fifteen feet deep, dug in the woods, at a distance of three hundred feet from the laundry.
1874. A piece of ground purchased, two and a half acres in extent, adjoining the Asylum premises on the southeast side, which straightens the boundary line of the property in that quarter.
1875. The patients' library removed, for convenience, to center building.
The library building, now called the museum, was thoroughly renovated and rebuilt, excepting the stone walls. The room, eighteen by twenty-eight feet, occupied by cases containing corals, shells, minerals and stuffed birds and animals.
The laundry reconstructed and a small stone building, seventeen by twenty feet, added to accommodate the steam engine and pump.
1877. A boardwalk constructed, a quarter of a mile or more in extent, surrounding a portion of the grounds for women patients.
1878. The front lawn plowed and cultivated to prepare it for growing a better sward.
Small libraries introduced into the wards, to give the patients freer access to the books.
1879. The stone wall on the pike, beginning at the entrance, rebuilt.
A boiler-house addition, one story high,



FOUNTAIN ON SOUTH LAWN

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1879. twenty-five by thirty feet, built on the north side connecting with the laundry.

The basement under the amusement and lecture hall fitted up for a kitchen. This room is twenty-two by thirty-eight feet and lighted by eight large windows.

A bakery erected adjacent to the basement of the women's wing and dining room.

1880. The building has accommodations for ninety patients.

A greenhouse, twenty-four by seventy-four feet, twelve feet high, erected, from a donation made by a friend of the Asylum.

A dam, for increasing the supply of ice, constructed on the south side of the farm.

1881. Alcoves in the center of the halls, added to the female wards in the main building.

Indirect system of steam heating, with forced ventilation by fan, substituted for hot-air furnaces.

The Jesse George Free Bed established.

Two new tenant houses, under one roof, built on the northeast corner of the farm, one for the farmer and the other for the engineer.

A new chimney stack, about eighty feet high, constructed near the boiler-house.

An underground passageway made from boiler-house to end of women's wing.

1883. By a recent act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a new law was enacted for a more careful supervision of hospitals for the

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1883. insane in the state. The practice of the Asylum, in respect to the admission of patients and records, was changed to conform with the requirements of the act.

One evening of the week, throughout the year, devoted to the officers' tea party, at which a few men and women patients are invited to tea in rotation, and in the evening a larger party assembles in the center sitting-room for social enjoyment and games.

1884. The Institution connected with the telephone system of the city.

The forced ventilation of the wards, by fan and sub-basement ducts, kept in operation both night and day, during the winter season, and during the day in the summer.

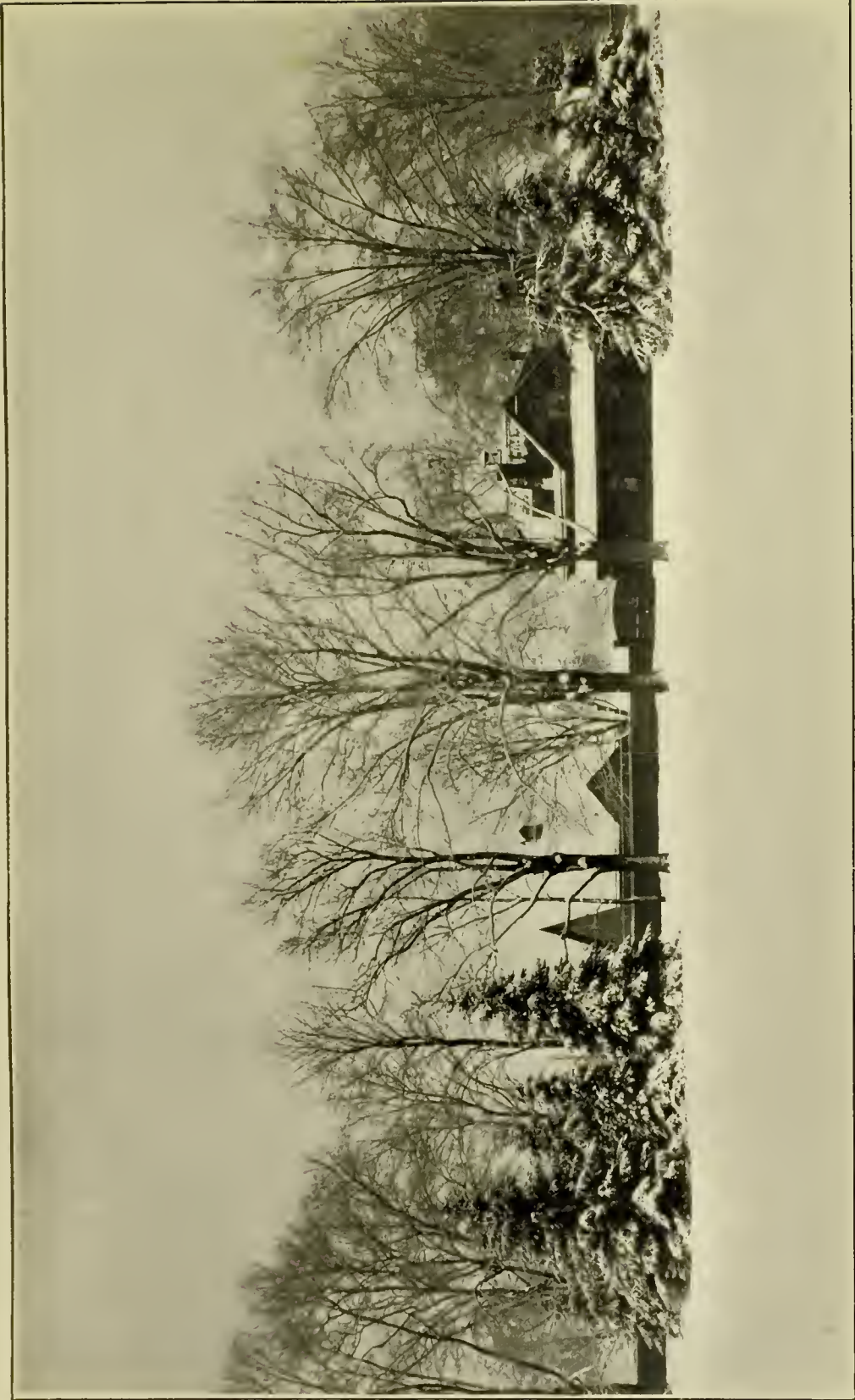
By request of the Committee on Lunacy of the State Board of Charities, the Institution became regularly licensed in conformity with the law of 1883, authorizing the reception of a maximum of one hundred patients.

A new frame barn erected to take the place of the old one consumed by fire in the same year.

1885. A coach house, thirty-two by thirty-nine feet, built. The first story in brick, the remaining portion frame; it presents a neat and ornamental appearance.

A fire alarm signal box, connecting with the city system, installed.

An art class, with modeling in clay, insti-



STABLES

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1885. tuted for women patients, in charge of a tutor engaged for the purpose.

For a few years past it has been customary for the Board of Managers to hold its stated meeting in the Sixth Month at the Asylum.

A convalescent house, called "Gurney Cottage," opened at Atlantic City, for mild cases and such patients as are in a condition to be benefited by a change of scene.

1886. Bath and toilet rooms built, adjoining men's and women's Fourth Ward.

A four-story tower building for bath and toilet rooms erected in the angle made by the main wing and the hallway leading to the ward for disturbed patients, on the men's side of the house. It also contains an enclosed fireproof stairway, and is surmounted by a water tank of 7,000 gallons capacity.

At a stated annual meeting of the contributors to the Asylum, held Third Month 17th, the following minute adopted: "Upon carefully considering the proposal of the board to extend the benefits of treatment at the Asylum or its outlying wards, to certain forms of nervous disorder, it is concluded to authorize the managers to receive and treat such cases at their discretion at such places and under such rules and regulations in conformity with law as they may hereafter adopt; believing that the beneficent motives which prompted the founding of the Asylum will thereby be promoted, and

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1886. the usefulness of the Institution in the community increased."
1887. A tower building built for women's wards and similar in position and design to the one on the men's side, but somewhat larger, for bath and toilet rooms with enclosed fireproof stairway, surmounted by water tank, capacity 10,000 gallons.
1888. The Joseph E. Temple Free Bed established. The charter of the corporation, approved by the contributors, granted by the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Philadelphia, Fifth Month, 12th. (See Appendix.) Under the charter, the contributors organized 6th Month 13th, with the title of "Friends' Asylum for the Insane." After seventy-five years the title of the Institution was changed as above.
1889. A woman physician appointed as gynecologist to the Asylum. The owner of "Gurney Cottage," having disposed of the property, and the lease having expired, the cottage was closed. Samuel Morris, President of the Corporation, being absent on a religious visit in foreign countries, the Board appointed Francis R. Cope President *pro tempore*. Through the liberality of the executors of the estate of the late Ruth Anna Cope, a large stone gymnasium and industrial building erected, on the northwest front lawn near the women's wards.



THE JOHN C. HALL MEMORIAL



THE JOHN C. HALL MEMORIAL AND ASSOCIATE DINING ROOM, REAR VIEW

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1889. A directress of the gymnasium appointed to conduct the classes, male and female, in physical culture.
1891. An appeal made by the Board to raise funds for a suitable detached building for the disturbed class of women patients.
1892. A branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad formed a deep cut on the west border of the grounds, protected by a high iron fence of pleasing design. The fence and land adjustment was effected by the railroad company and the Board.
1893. A new detached building for women patients, the last work to which Dr. Hall gave his attention and in which he was deeply interested, was just finished at the time of his sudden death. The building, opened in Ninth Month, was named by the managers, The John C. Hall Memorial, to commemorate the services of John C. Hall, M.D., Superintendent, 1877-1893. The cost of this improvement was \$41,429.
1894. A woman assistant physician appointed for the first time on the staff.
- A training school for nurses organized.
- City water introduced into the Asylum buildings and grounds.
- The Frankford Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway opened with an Asylum station named Summerdale.
1894. A sun-parlor, opening out of the women's Fourth Ward, built.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1895. The members of the corporation invited by the Board of Managers to visit and inspect the Asylum.

Through the courtesy of Friends' Institute at the Friends' Meeting House on Twelfth Street, packages may be left for the Asylum, and the rooms used by the managers and officers for town appointments.

1896. Elmhurst, a buff brick building of three stories and a basement, erected as a home for women nurses. The gift of two unnamed friends of the Asylum.

A twin cottage, costing \$4,200, erected at the angle of main drive near coach house. It is a three-story brick and frame house, containing twenty rooms including bath rooms, affording accommodations for two employees and their families.

A refrigerating apparatus and new refrigerators, adjoining the kitchen, installed.

The first class of nurses graduated, consisting of two men and four women.

The Board appointed a steward to take charge of the business, farm and domestic affairs of the Asylum.

A freight siding introduced into the grounds from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

1897. The introduction of electric lighting made from the Suburban Electric Light Company into the Asylum in place of gas.

New edition issued of pamphlet, published a few years ago, giving a short descriptive



MAPLE HALL, LAUNDRY AND POWER PLANT

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1897. account of the Asylum, requirements for admission of patients, with illustrations of buildings and grounds.

The Mary M. Johnson Free Beds Nos. 1 and 2 established.

The Sarah Marshall Free Beds Nos. 1 and 2 established.

Two additional rooms added to the main building for laboratory and consultation office.

1898. A cooking school added to the training school, with class-room in basement of Elmhurst. A mile or more of cement walks, the work of several years past, completed.

1899. Oxford Manor, a large mansion on opposite side of Asylum pike, leased and occupied by women patients.

The Asylum licensed by the State Committee on Lunacy for one hundred and sixty patients.

1900. The boiler-house taken down and a new light, heat, power and laundry plant, named Maple Hall, installed in large new brick building on the same site.

1901. The Twin Cottage opened for women patients. Stanley Farm, of about one hundred and four acres, on Pine road, near Fox Chase, purchased for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

The fourth floor center fitted up for male nurses; the large water tank removed.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1901. A large silo built at the Asylum, and one at Stanley Farm.

Special meeting of the Board held at Stanley Farm.

1902. The Asylum licensed by the State Committee on Lunacy for one hundred and seventy-five patients.

A two-story and basement utility stone building, thirty by forty-eight feet, erected, containing tailor shop, upholstering shop, paint shop, storage room and dormitories for farm help.

The Warren-Webster system of check valves introduced to equalize temperature in the heating.

Archives of the original association, containing valued records, removed from Meeting House on Arch Street to fireproof room in basement of Elmhurst.

1903. Mansion at Stanley Farm renovated and opened for the accommodation of women patients.

A bay-window extension to the officers' dining room and the second floor chamber made, affording for the one a butler's pantry, and for the other a bath-room.

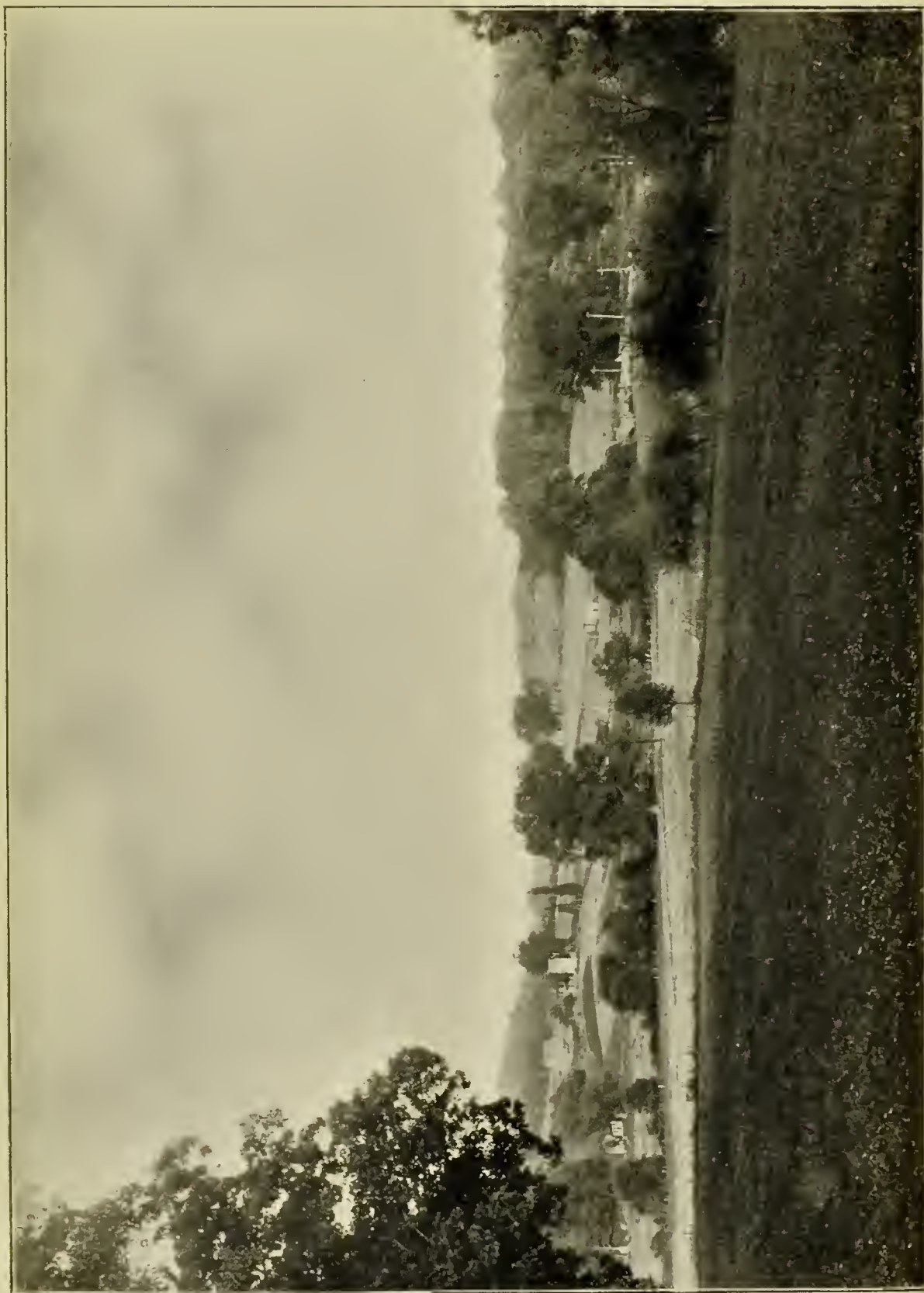
At the farm a macadamized drive made from entrance on Pine road to the main building.

Officers' tea party, to which patients are invited, is suspended during the summer.

1904. The extension of the Fourth Ward in the



STANLEY FARM VILLA



FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1904. men's wing completed at a cost of \$22,827.68. This extension consisted of thirteen additional bedrooms, two sitting rooms, two sun parlors, three bath-rooms and fireproof stairway to second floor.

The Hiram Brooke Free Bed established.

The William Thomas Free Bed established.

Extensive improvements made in the dairy yard at the Asylum, at a cost of \$2,500.

At Stanley Farm an artesian well, seven hundred and thirteen feet deep, successfully bored.

1905. New greenhouses replace the old structure in the east south lawn. A domed central steel framed building, fifty by forty feet by twenty-four feet in height, with two wings, each forty-two by thirty feet. Also, four accessory houses in rear, for roses, carnations and general propagation.

The erection of enclosed porches at the end of the men's and women's wings, first floor, completed.

The appointment of resident psychologist made.

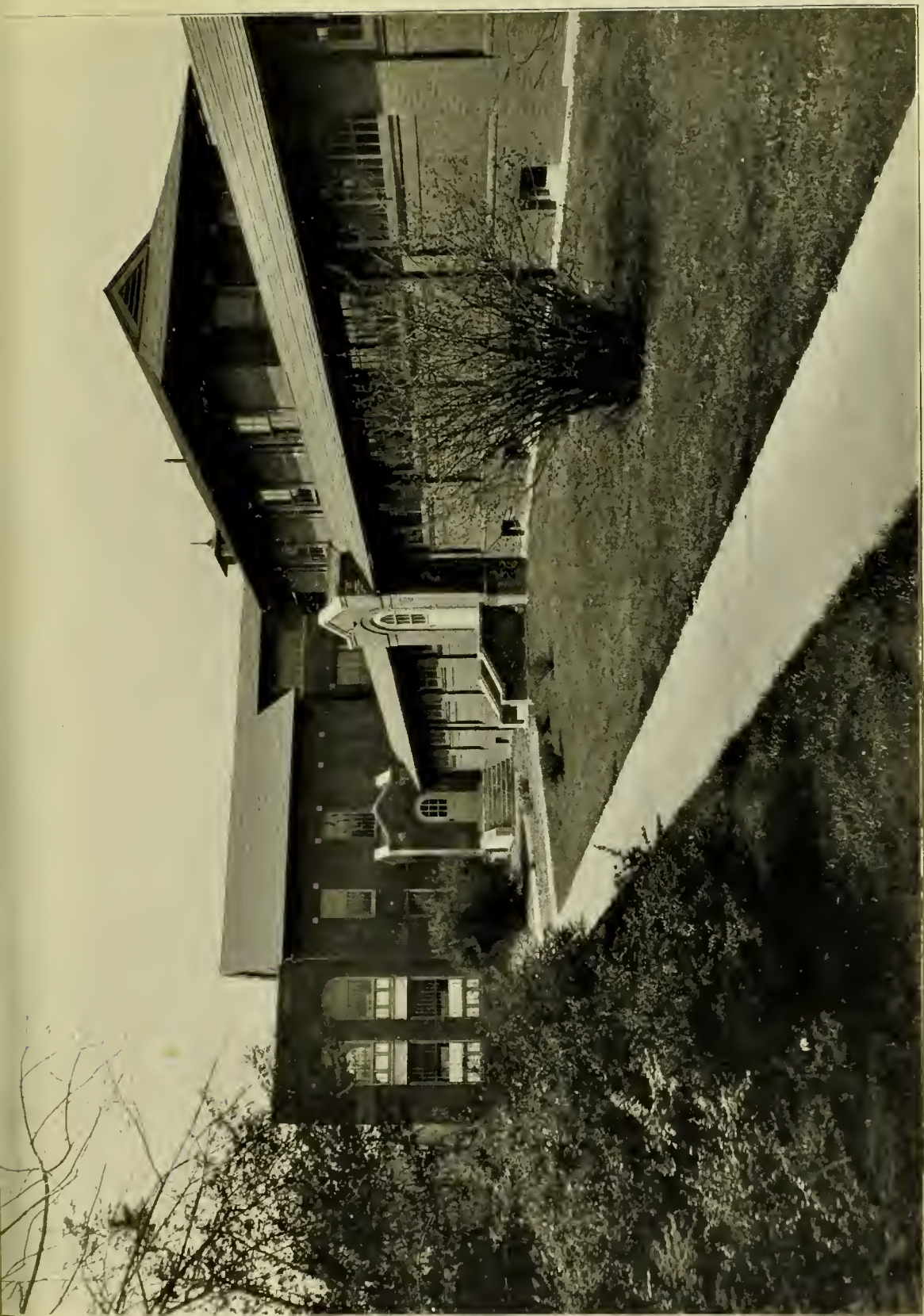
Electric light introduced into the mansion at Stanley Farm.

A one-hundred-ton silo built near the former one at Stanley Farm.

1906. The Charles W. Trotter Free Bed established. The automobile takes the place of carriage in the rides of the patients.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1906. Extensive alterations and improvements in the kitchen made and a new bakery built.
The installation of ice plant—ten ton capacity—and new refrigerators finished.
An open piazza and columned portico constructed at rear of main building. Total cost of these improvements, \$46,923.
1907. The Torresdale Boulevard, in process of construction, skirts the Asylum grounds to the north.
1908. A tract of some twelve acres adjoining the property on the south purchased.
The dwelling house included in this purchase renovated and enlarged and made into two dwellings for employees.
The pavilion on the south lawn, formerly called the library, used for an industrial shop for men, where brush making is carried on.
The Association of Trustees and Superintendents of the State and Incorporated Hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded of Pennsylvania held its semi-annual meeting at the Asylum.
1909. A large brick ward building, to accommodate thirty patients of the disturbed class, and congregate dining-room building with connecting corridors built at a cost of seventy thousand dollars in the southwest lawn. The main building is one hundred and eighty feet long and thirty-six feet wide, with two stories and basement, named in



CONNECTING CORRIDOR

THE SAMUEL MORRIS MEMORIAL

FACTS AND EVENTS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

1909. memory of the former President of the Corporation, the Samuel Morris Memorial.
1911. A large victrola, or talking machine, obtained for the amusement of the patients.

Motor truck purchased for the use of marketing, etc., in place of market wagon.

Greystone, a handsome new house of colonial design, the home of the Steward, finished and occupied. The house, located on the front lawn adjacent to the entrance, is a gift from one of the Managers.

The fine hydrotherapeutic building, named Hygeia, built; made possible by the generosity of a friend of the Asylum. The building, located in the south lawn near the power-house, is fifty by thirty feet, with two stories and basement. First floor contains the hydriatric apparatus, and the second floor examination and operating room, one for general treatment, a solarium and nurses' quarters. Cost of building and equipment amounted to twenty-two thousand dollars.

Ten acres of pasture purchased beyond Tacony creek, on the southeast border of the premises, which makes the acreage of the home property about double the original holding of fifty-two acres. It is divided as follows: twenty-five acres in lawns, three acres in buildings, twenty-two in woodland, fourteen in kitchen garden and orchards, about thirty-two acres in

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

1911. meadows, and four in farm buildings and yards.

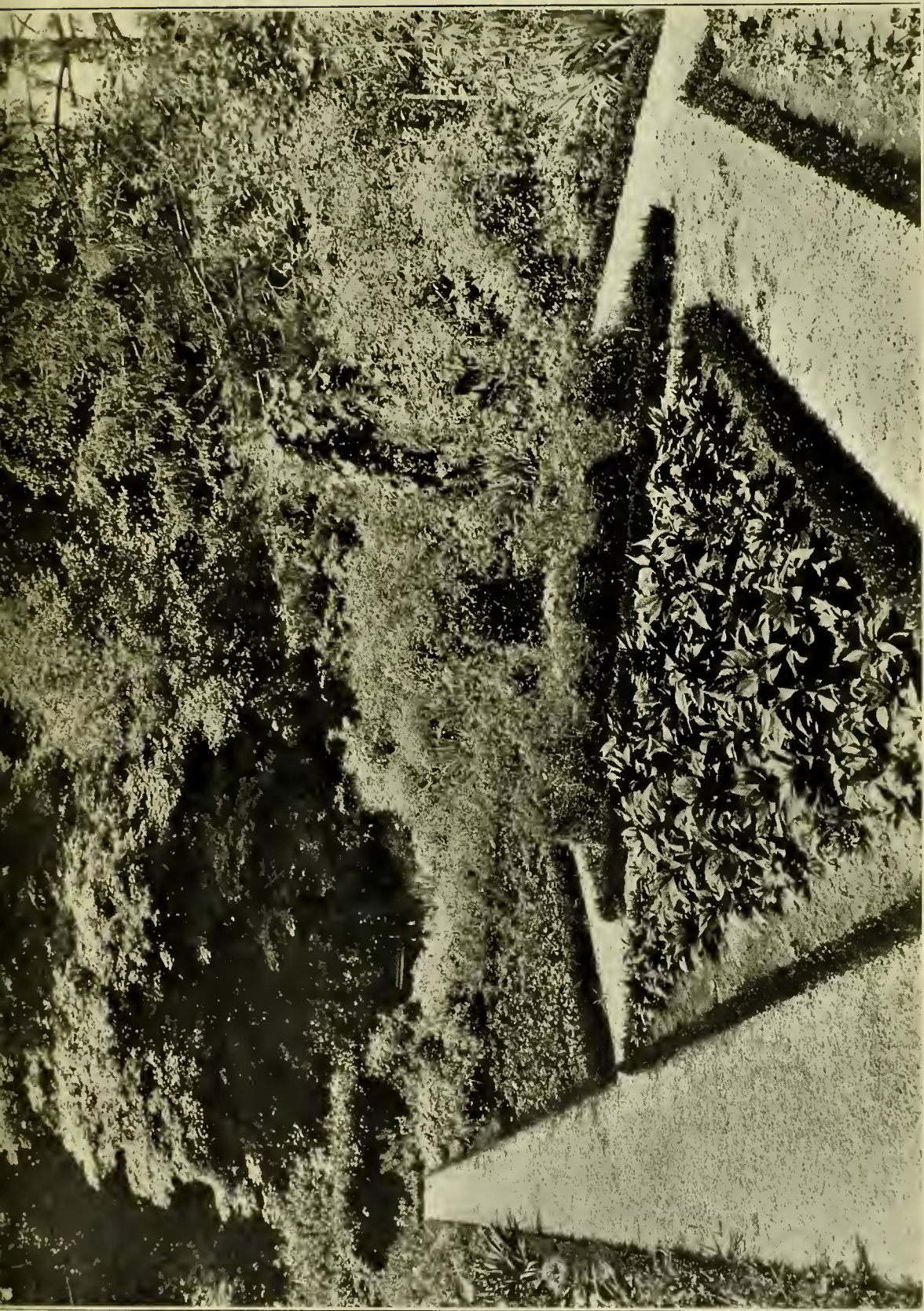
1912. An extension built at the southwest end of the gymnasium building to provide a spacious stairway, fireproof, from the basement to the second floor.

A tunnel made connecting the gymnasium building with the main house.

A part of the west porch of Elmhurst made into a sun-parlor.

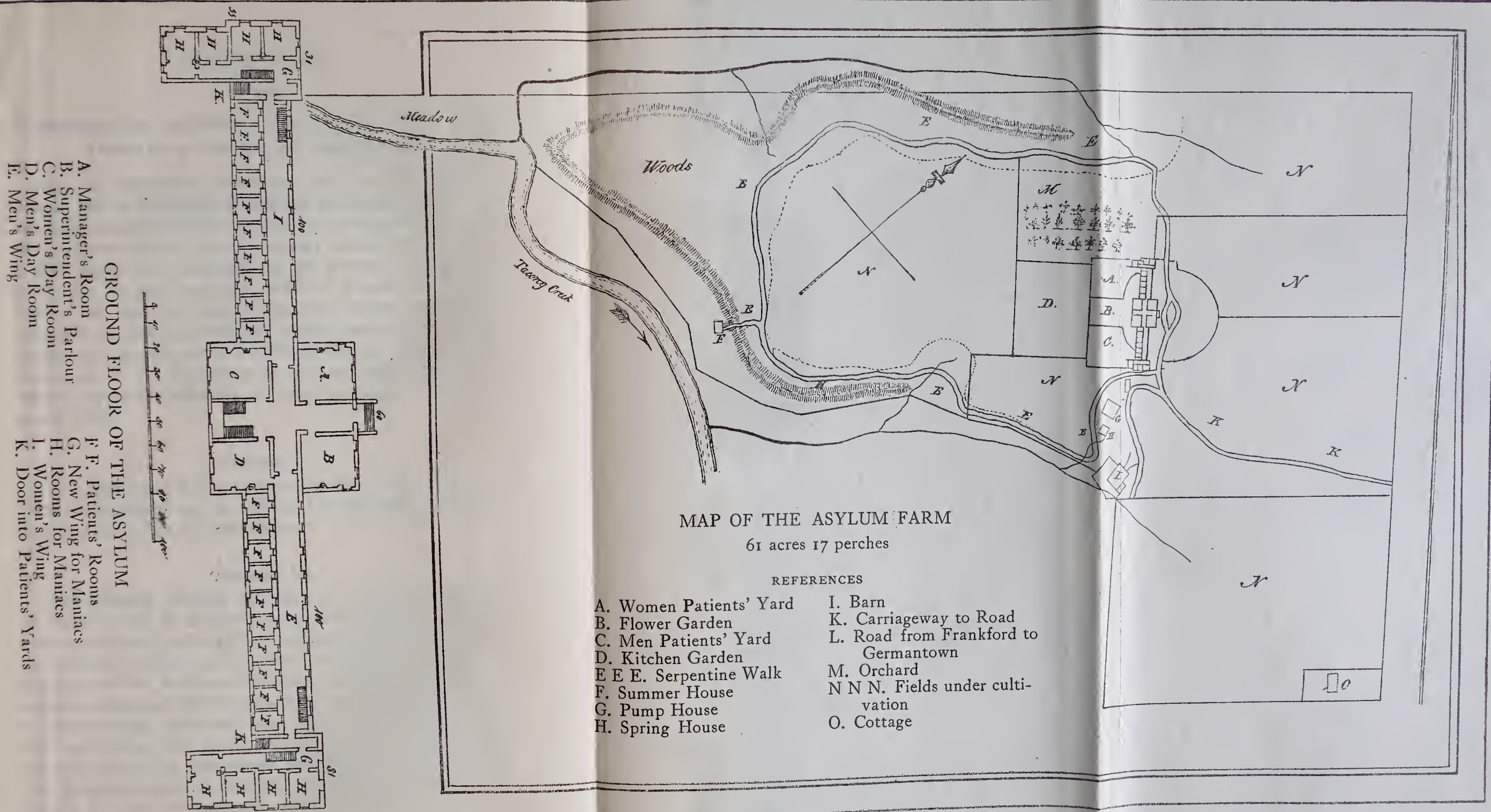
The Institution licensed by the State Committee on Lunacy for two hundred and twenty-five patients.

Admitted since the foundation 4,421 patients —2,160 men and 2,261 women. Of the discharges, 1,502 were restored and 503 nearly restored. The recovery rate based on these combined figures is 45.3% and on the main figures 34% for the whole series of years.



THE OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN

APPENDIX



CONSTITUTION

OF THE

CONTRIBUTORS OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF THE USE OF THEIR REASON.

We, the subscribers, members of the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, desirous to provide for the suitable accommodations of the afflicted class of our fellow members and professors with us, who are or may be deprived of the use of their reason, have associated for the purpose of establishing an Asylum for their reception, which is intended to furnish, besides the requisite medical aid, such tender sympathetic attention and religious oversight, as may soothe their agitated minds, and, thereby, under the Divine blessing, facilitate their restoration to the enjoyment of this inestimable gift. For which purpose the following articles of association have been agreed upon:

ARTICLE I.

The Association shall be known by the name and title of "The Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason."

ARTICLE II.

Any Monthly Meeting belonging to the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, contributing two hundred dollars, and every individual subscribing six dollars per annum, or twenty-five dollars at one time, and being and continuing members of the Religious Society of Friends, shall be considered members of this Association; and a Monthly Meeting so contributing, shall have the right to appoint an agent, who may appear and act at the meetings of the Association on their behalf. A Contributor who has been disunited from the Religious Society of Friends, and reinstated therein, may resume his rights of membership in this Association.

APPENDIX

ARTICLE III.

The Contributors shall meet annually, at Philadelphia, on the Fourth-day preceding the third Sixth-day of the week in the Third Month, and choose from amongst themselves twenty Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk; who shall continue in office for one year, and until others shall be appointed. They shall also transact at this meeting such business of the Institution as may appear necessary.

ARTICLE IV.

The Managers shall meet at least once in every month, and eleven of them shall be a Board to transact business. They shall appoint one of their number to act as Clerk. They shall also appoint the superintendent and matron of the Asylum, and prescribe their duties, and shall have the control of all other officers and assistants whom it may be necessary to employ in the service of the Institution. They shall fix the salaries of the persons employed, and the rate to be paid for patients; and all moneys drawn from the Treasurer shall be by their order, and signed by the Clerk, which orders shall be his vouchers. They shall make such rules and regulations for the domestic and general government of the establishment, as may from time to time appear requisite. The minutes of their proceedings, with a summary statement thereof, shall be laid before the Contributors at their annual meeting in the Third Month. They may call special meetings of the Association, whenever, in their judgment, it appears necessary.

ARTICLE V.

The Treasurer shall receive all the moneys of the Institution, and pay them to the order of the Board of Managers; who shall examine and settle his accounts, and produce the same to the annual meeting of the Association in the Third Month. He shall keep regular accounts, to be at all times subject to the inspection of the Board of Managers.

This is to certify: that

*_____ is one of the Contributors
to the "Asylum for the relief of Persons deprived of
the use of their Reason," and entitled to all the
privileges of a Member according to the Constitution.*

Witness my Hand this _____ day of the _____ Month 18__

*_____
Treasurer*

Office of the Secretary

to the Commission for the
the Secretary of the
Secretary of the

Office of the Secretary

Secretary of the

APPENDIX

ARTICLE VI.

Every Monthly Meeting which has contributed two hundred dollars, and every individual who has contributed twenty-five dollars in one payment, whilst continuing a member of the Religious Society of Friends, may recommend one poor patient at one time on the lowest terms of admission. Application for admission shall be made, first to one of the physicians for examination, and then to the Managers; or to such of them as they may appoint for that purpose, by whom all orders for admission shall be granted; and when they find it difficult to agree on the propriety of admitting the applicant, the case shall be referred to the decision of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VII.

The estate of the Contributors, acquired for the purpose of this Institution, shall be conveyed to twelve of their number, to be held in trust, who shall be appointed at an annual or special meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VIII.

No alteration of these Articles shall be made except at a stated Annual Meeting of the Association. And no charge shall at any time be made which shall infringe on the right hereby vested in Monthly Meetings, or individuals, to recommend patients on the lowest terms of admission.

ARTICLE IX.

Should vacancies occur, by death, or otherwise, in the office of Treasurer, Clerk or Manager, the Board of Managers may appoint other Contributors to fill such vacancies until the next succeeding Annual Meeting, or until others are appointed by the Contributors.

APPENDIX

CITATION OF ACT OF TAX EXEMPTION.

That the real estate now held by Thomas Wistar, Jr., Joseph Snowden, Thomas Bacon, Clayton Newbold, Jr., Clayton Wistar, Jr., Thomas Evans, Thomas Kimber, Henry Cope, George Stewardson, Marmaduke C. Cope, Joseph Warrington and Blakeley Sharpless, in trust for the Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason, situated in the Township of Oxford, and County of Philadelphia, be and the same is hereby exempted from county, township and poor taxes, Provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect any question of title. — Act of April 29th, A. D. 1836, P. L. of 1836. Section 9, page 419.



STANLEY FARM MEADOWS

APPENDIX

CHARTER

OF

FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

We the undersigned Citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, desirous of becoming incorporated under the provision of the Corporation Act of 1874 and the supplements thereto, do hereby set forth:

CHARTER

I.

The name of the Corporation shall be "Friends Asylum for the Insane."

NAME

II.

The purpose for which it is formed is to provide for the suitable accommodation of persons who are or may be deprived of the use of their reason, and the maintenance of an Asylum for their reception, which is intended to furnish, besides the requisite medical aid, such tender, sympathetic attention and religious oversight as may soothe their agitated minds, and under the Divine blessing facilitate their recovery.

PURPOSE

III.

Its business is to be transacted in the City of Philadelphia.

LOCATION

IV.

It is to exist perpetually.

LIFE

V.

The names and residences of the subscribers are as follows:

INCORPORATORS

John C. Allen, 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Samuel Morris, Olney, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

Elliston P. Morris, 21 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Samuel Emlen, 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Francis R. Cope, 1 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

VI.

There is to be no capital stock nor any shares of stock.

STOCK

APPENDIX

VII.

DIRECTORS

The number of its Directors is to be twenty, and their names are as follows:

John C. Allen,
Samuel Morris,
Elliston P. Morris,
Samuel Emlen,
Francis R. Cope,
John E. Carter,
James Whitall,
Henry Haines,
Edward Bettle,
John H. Webster,

William Evans,
Richard J. Allen,
Thomas Scattergood,
Caleb Wood,
Edward Bettle, Jr.,
Alexander C. Wood,
William Scattergood,
James Emlen,
George S. Webster,
Charles S. Taylor.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands.

(Signed) JOHN C. ALLEN,
SAMUEL MORRIS,
ELLISTON P. MORRIS,
SAMUEL EMLLEN,
FRANCIS R. COPE.

AFFIDAVIT TO CHARTER

On the seventh day of April, A. D. 1888, before me, the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds of the County of Philadelphia, came three of the subscribers to the above certificate of incorporation and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL]

(Signed) JOS. K. FLETCHER,
Deputy Recorder.



CORNER OF SOUTH TERRACE



THE KITCHEN

APPENDIX

Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds, etc., in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Charter Book No. 13, page 262, etc.

CERTIFICATE
OF RECORD]

Witness my hand and official seal this 12th day of May, 1888.

SEAL]

(Signed) GEO. B. PIERIE,
Recorder of Deeds.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 for the County of Philadelphia, of March Term, 1888, No.—. And now, this twelfth day of May, A. D. 1888, the above certificate of incorporation having been duly presented to me, a law judge of the said county, accompanied by proof of the publication of notice of the application for this Charter, in accordance with the laws of this Commonwealth and the rules of this Court, I hereby certify that I have perused and examined said instrument and find the same to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class specified in the second section of the Corporation Act of 1874, and that the same appears lawful, and not injurious to the community.

ORDER OF
COURT
GRANTING
CHARTER

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said charter is approved and that upon the recording of said charter and order, the subscribers thereto and their associates shall be a Corporation for the purposes and upon the terms therein stated, with power to take and receive property, devised, bequeathed or given it, and to hold and enjoy personal estate to an amount the clear value or income whereof shall not exceed the sum requisite and proper to accomplish the objects of the said Corporation.

(Signed) JOSEPH ALLISON [SEAL.]



SOUTH WOODS, NEAR PAVILION

APPENDIX

BY-LAWS

OF

“FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE”

Adopted Sixth Mo. 13th, 1888.

ARTICLE I.

All persons members of the Association entitled “The Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason” shall be members of this Corporation, while they remain members of the Religious Society of Friends, and all Monthly Meetings who have contributed two hundred dollars to the above-named Association shall have all the rights and privileges in this Corporation which they have had in the said Association.

BY-LAW I

Original
Membership

Any Monthly Meeting belonging to the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, contributing two hundred dollars, and every individual being and continuing a member of the Religious Society of Friends who may be elected by the Corporation on nomination of the Board of Managers or the Nominating Committee of the Corporation, shall be a member of this Corporation; and a Monthly Meeting so contributing shall have the right to appoint an agent who may appear and act at the meetings of the Corporation in its behalf.

New
Membership

ARTICLE II.

The Corporation shall meet annually at Philadelphia on the third Fourth-Day of the Third Month, and choose from among themselves twenty Managers and shall appoint one of these President, one Treasurer and one Secretary of the Corporation, and all these shall continue in office one year or until others are appointed. They (It) shall also transact at this meeting such business of the Corporation as may appear necessary. They (It) shall hold special meetings when called by the Board of Managers. At all meetings ten members shall constitute a quorum. The Managers may at any stated meeting, or special meeting called for that purpose, by a vote of the majority of all the Managers, remove any officer or

BY-LAW II

Annual Meeting

Election of Officers

Special Meetings

Quorum

APPENDIX

Removal of Officers

officers of this Corporation and proceed forthwith to choose others to fill the vacancy or vacancies caused by such removal; and the authority of any officer so removed shall forthwith cease and determine; and such officers then elected shall hold their offices until the next ensuing annual meeting of the Corporation, or until successors are chosen, unless in turn removed under the authority of this By-Law.

ARTICLE III.

BY-LAW III

Managers' Duties

The Managers shall meet at least once in every month, and seven of them shall be a quorum to transact business; they shall appoint one of their number to act as clerk. They shall choose and appoint the physicians; they shall also appoint the superintendent and such other officers as they may think best and prescribe their duties, and shall have the control of all officers and assistants whom it may be necessary to employ in the service of the Institution. They shall fix the salaries of the persons employed and the rates to be paid for the patients; all moneys drawn from the Treasurer shall be drawn under such rules and regulations as the Board may from time to time establish. They shall make such rules and regulations for the domestic and general government of the establishment as may from time to time appear requisite. They shall make an annual report to the Corporation at its annual meeting in the Third Month. They may call special meetings of the Corporation whenever in their judgment it appears necessary.

They shall have power and authority to direct the purchase and sale of property, real or personal, when, in their discretion, for the benefit of the Corporation, and shall designate such officers of the Corporation as they may deem proper to execute the corporate action and affix the corporate seal in the premises.

ARTICLE IV.

BY-LAW IV

Treasurer's Duties

The Treasurer shall receive all the moneys of the Corporation, and pay them under such rules and regulations as the Board of Managers may from time to time establish. The Managers shall audit his accounts and examine at least yearly

APPENDIX

the securities in his care and produce the accounts duly audited to the annual meeting of the Corporation in the Third Month. He shall keep the regular accounts, to be at all times subject to the inspection of the Board of Managers, and shall have charge of the seal of the Corporation and shall affix the said seal to such instruments of writing as the Board of Managers or the Corporation may from time to time direct.

Auditing

ARTICLE V.

Every Monthly Meeting which has contributed two hundred dollars may recommend one poor patient at one time on the lowest terms of admission.

BY-LAW V

Poor Patients
from Monthly
Meetings

Applications for the admission of patients to the Friends Asylum at Frankford shall be made to the Managers, or such of them as they may appoint for that purpose, by whom all orders for admission shall be granted, which applications and admissions shall conform to the law of the State of Pennsylvania on this subject.

Admission of
Patients

ARTICLE VI.

Alterations in or additions to these Articles may be made at an annual meeting of the Corporation, notice of such alterations or additions having been given at the preceding annual meeting of the Corporation; or alterations or additions may be made at any special meeting called for that purpose, of which at least thirty days' notice shall be given; advertisement of such meeting and the object thereof at least three times in some daily or weekly paper published in Philadelphia, shall be considered notice to all members of the Corporation. No change shall at any time be made which shall infringe on the right hereby vested in Monthly Meetings to recommend patients on the lowest terms of admission.

BY-LAW VI

Amendment
By-Laws

ARTICLE VII.

Should vacancies occur by death or otherwise in the office of President, Secretary, Treasurer or Managers, the Board of Managers may appoint other members of the Corporation to fill such vacancy until the next succeeding annual meeting, or until others are appointed.

BY-LAW VII

Vacancies

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THE CELEBRATED HINCHMAN CASE.

Morgan Hinchman, a Philadelphia Friend, member of North Meeting, living at the time on his farm in Bucks County, was committed to the Asylum First Month 7th, 1847, where he remained about six months. As a result he brought suit in the spring of 1849 against the following individuals: Samuel S. Richie, Edward Richie, John M. Whitall (not a Manager until 1850), George M. Elkinton, John Lippincott, John D. Griscom (family physician), Anna W. Hinchman (sister), John L. Kite (physician who signed certificate), Elizabeth R. Shoemaker (sister-in-law), Benjamin H. Warder (Manager who signed the order of admission), Philip Garret (Superintendent), Joshua H. Worthington (Resident Physician), Charles Evans (attending physician), William Biddle and Thomas Wistar, Jr.

In explanation, it may further be stated that when the wife and mother of the patient decided to take measures to place him under treatment in the Asylum, they consulted an intimate friend, Mary A. Wright, who suggested that her brothers, Samuel and Edward Richie be consulted (who were his friends), the latter connected also with the Hinchmans by marriage. They advised the step and assisted in getting him to go to the Asylum. John M. Whitall, George M. Elkinton and John C. Lippincott were members of North Meeting, and were at the Red Lion Hotel to assist and advise the plaintiff to submit to treatment. A few days after his admission to the Asylum an inquisition of lunacy was instituted in the Bucks County Court, at Doylestown, Pa. The jury finding him insane, a committee was appointed to take charge of his property. William Biddle, a friend, was a juror in these proceedings, and Thomas Wistar, Jr., assisted the wife upon her removal from the farm to Germantown, and was a surety for the committee, as required by law.

The cause of the suit in 1849, was an action on the case charging the defendants with a malicious conspiracy to confine the plaintiff in Friends Asylum, either for the purpose of

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compelling him to settle his property on his wife and children, or of obtaining it for some one or more of the defendants, as charged in the different counts of the declaration.

The trial was before Judge Burnside, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, sitting at *nisi prius*, from 3 Mo. 9th to 4th Mo. 7th, 1849.

One of the defendants, Dr. Charles Evans, was acquitted by the jury, under the direction of the Court, before any evidence was offered by the defense.

The jury, after being out from second to seventh day, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff against Samuel S. Richie, Edward Richie, John Lippincott, George M. Elkinton, John M. Whittall, John L. Kite and Elizabeth R. Shoemaker, and assessed the damages at ten thousand dollars; and a verdict in favor of the defendants, Philip Garrett, Joshua H. Worthington, Benjamin H. Warder, Thomas Wistar, Jr., William Biddle, John D. Griscom and Anna W. Hinchman.

Security was entered by the defendants against whom the verdict was rendered, and the case was removed to the Supreme Court, sitting in banc.

The evidence clearly showed that the patient was insane at the time, and that he was admitted to the Asylum in proper form upon due process of law.

The verdict of the jury followed closely the explicit instructions of the judge. In his charge he paid high tribute to the Society of Friends, declaring that "there is no part of the population that have done more, that have expended more time and money, to benefit the condition of the insane, than the Society of Friends." He praised, especially, the benevolent work of the Pennsylvania Hospital and Friends Asylum, and said that he would throw no impediment in the way of these institutions. He, however, upheld the view that certain of the defendants had concocted a scheme for the purpose of obtaining a deed of trust from the plaintiff, and cautioned the jury not "to do injury by giving excessive damages, which would tend to impoverish and ruin the families of the defendants."

Additional light is thrown on this sad case by an incident

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that took place in 1844, shortly after Morgan Hinchman and his family removed to the farm. Information came to the Meeting that he had made an assault upon his mother. A committee of three members, of which Dr. Kite was one, was appointed to visit him and to ask for proper acknowledgments. They had numerous and repeated dealings with him from an early part of 1845 until the end of the year, in relation to his conduct towards his mother. The result at which they arrived was that he was in such a state of mind that he ought not to be brought under the discipline of the Meeting; and they accordingly reported to the Meeting that "in consequence of the unsoundness of his mental or moral or intellectual faculties, Morgan Hinchman was not a person with whom the Meeting should deal."



SUMMERDALE

A. J. Pomeroy

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